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Poetry.

APRIL RAIN.

Gray threads are caught within the forest-loom
A-slantwise, shuttled by the April breeze;
A fog of buds and rain-unraveled bloom
Is set adrift between the antlered trees;
And leaf-bud sheathings, closed an hour ago,
The edges of their satin linings show.

The rain-threads break in little golden ends,
And opals, all a-quiver in the air,
Hang scintillant, as slipping sunshine sends
A rainbow here, a needle-glimmer there.
An uptossed head of fragrance, dimly white,
The wild plum glistens in the fleecy light.

The wet, rough rocks, with lichen-laces rimmed,
Shine faintly green, along the slanted glades;
The curled brown fungus-cups are even-brimmed
With rain, that steals their dusk and orange shades,
And darkles in each hallowed velvet bell
To the dim softness of a fairy's well.

A crab tree's branches, sharp with thorny spears,
A-sudden, turn to wands of dripping pink,
Shaking from bud tips April's jewel-tears,
That start the birdsfoot pansies where they sink;
And subtle balms are trailed through every lane,
From woodlands wet and sweet with April rain.

—Hattie Whitney, in Truth.

BORN IN BOSTON.

Of course you know Miss Blodgett came from Boston,
Or, "born in Boston" was the phrase she used.
If some poor native of that place was tossed on
A barren island, and the waves refused
To bring him succor, I believe the lost one,
When he met Death—the monarch oft abused—
Would make to that grim king the important statement
That "he was born in Boston," with elatement.

They have a monument a few miles out,
On Bunker Hill; 'tis small but rather neat.
A native who was showing me about
Was asked its height; reply, "One thousand feet."
They think their town would put the world to rout—
And when twelve houses burned on Beacon street
Their papers printed, in confusion dire,
"Partial destruction of the world by fire!"

They always go to church on Sunday morning,
And hold that if this world should cease to be
They would receive a previous special warning
In time to pack up for eternity.
They talk about New York in tones of scorning,
And claim to be the lords of land and sea.
They—and here end my truthful Boston scenes—
Are chiefly fed on codfish, pork and beans.

WHEN YOU HEAR THE ROBIN CALL.

You may read it "May" on the calendar,
You may fix your heart on spring,
But until you hear the robin's song
You will find it's no such thing!
For he's sure just when the snow flies,
And he knows spring's secrets all,
You may be quite sure 'tis May-time
When you hear the robin call!

They'll tell you the winter's ended—
You will hear it everywhere
Just for a little sunshine
And for a breath of April air,
But you may be sure of one thing,
As sure as that rain will fall,
It is really, truly springtime
When you hear the robin call!
—Agnes Lewis Mitchell, in St. Nicholas.

Miscellany.

RUSSELL SAGE AND THE NEWSBOY

Russell Sage was trudging homeward through Forty-second street last night at 7:45 o'clock, when he was surrounded by four or five newsboys, each one eager to sell him a paper, says the New York Tribune. The boys knew him well, apparently, for three or four times he was addressed as "Mr. Sage" and "Russell Sage" by the twisting, bustling and noisy little fellows. Mr. Sage asked for a certain edition of a certain paper, and the smallest boy in the bunch thrust upon him what was thought at the time to be the desired paper. Mr. Sage paid him and slowly walked on toward his home. He reached the corner of Madison avenue, glanced at his purchase, looked about, hesitated an instant and then grimly and slowly walked back to where the "newsies" were talking. Peering about till he identified the lad he had patronized, he said:

"Here, boy. This isn't the paper I asked for."

Crestfallen, the lad took back the paper, and Mr. Sage held out his hand, saying: "Come, sir! I want my money back."

The grimy little hand went down into the trousers pocket and brought back a cent, which finally found lodgment in Mr. Sage's palm. Mr. Sage somewhat wearily hunted up another urchin with the right edition of the right paper, and then retraced his steps homeward.

"What did you try to cheat Mr. Sage for?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said the lad hesitatingly, as if half ashamed of his wrong, "y' see, bizness wuz on de bum wid me ter-day, 'n' den, besides, Russell Sage, w'en he buys a pape off'n me, he allus does dis—he allus presses de penny down tight in de middle of me han', an' I ti'nks I'se got five er ten cents, till I looks at it, an' den I see dat I'se only got a cent. T'ain't cheatin' t' 'do' a man wot does dat to yuse, is it?"

BETTER GET ANOTHER JOB.

A man with Canadian wool trousers and a peaked fur cap as the most prominent articles of his attire came into the Biddeford postoffice the other day and stepped up to the window. Said he, with a bland smile:

"P'rap you don' have nottin's here for Joseph Mefrau, hey?"

"I dunno," said the clerk. "What do you say your name it?"

"Joseph Mefrau."

"Mee-frow, Mee-frow—how do you spell it?"

The Canadian at the window looked through the bars at the clerk, and then, with a disgust that I cannot put in words, he cried:

"Ba darm, yo' donno how spell Joseph Mefrau, yo' batter sal out dis plac' and go fin' some nodder business."—Lewiston Journal.

Reserved.

Mrs. Croesus—They say Mrs. Chillingly is the most exclusive woman in society.

Mrs. Gadfly—Indeed, yes. I believe she will hardly look at herself in the glass.

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF INDIA'S FAMINE

The fearful famine in India is assuming greater proportions, according to the reports that come from the stricken land. The photographs reproduced herewith was taken by Rev. F. C. Hotle, an American missionary, in one of the central provinces in India.

In extent the famine practically covers over half as large as the United States, and consequently almost the entire crop is consumed annually. A failure in the annual rain fall results in a famine which is the cause of the present condition. This famine following so close on the heels of the famine of '96 and '97 finds the people almost entirely unprepared for it. Already nearly 3,000,000 are on government relief works, and three times that number will probably be thus employed before the next harvest. There are, however, tens of millions really at the mercy of the world's

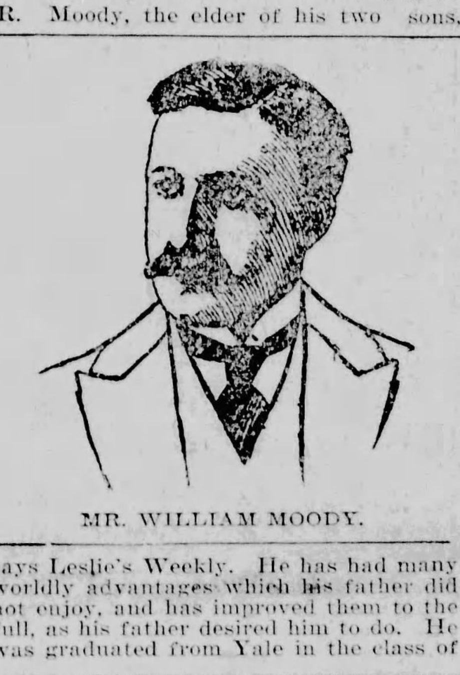
the whole vast empire, except the provinces of Burmah and Bengal. About 75,000,000 people are entirely under the control of the famine, while over 100,000,000 more are reduced to the verge of starvation.

The 300,000,000 of India's population are crowded into a country but a little charity, and unless sustained by private contributions must starve to death. Lord Curzon, the viceroy, has appealed to the whole world for contributions to sustain life in his unfortunate subjects.

Any of the denominational mission boards of the country is a safe medium generally through which to send money.

DWIGHT L. MOODY'S WORTHY SUCCESSOR

In a large and true sense the late Dwight L. Moody has a worthy successor to his name and work in Mr. William R. Moody, the elder of his two sons,



MR. WILLIAM MOODY.

says Leslie's Weekly. He has had many worldly advantages which his father did not enjoy, and has improved them to the full, as his father desired him to do. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '91 and has since traveled extensively abroad, and accompanied his father on many evangelistic tours as his secretary and manager. A year or two ago he was made business manager of the Mount Hermon Boys' school, and for three years has been editor of the Record of Christian Work. In 1894 young Moody married Miss Mary Whittle, daughter of Major Whittle, the friend and associate of his father. It was the two children of this couple, a little boy and girl, whose death within the year threw a deep shadow over the last days of the evangelist himself, who was greatly attached to the little ones. In his dying hours he was heard to exclaim, "I see the children's faces," meaning those of his beloved grandchildren. With a courteous and genial manner which makes him most approachable, Mr. Moody possesses a clear grasp of the possibilities of the great and ever-widening field of service to which he has been called, and his success seems practically assured.

Suspicious Praise.

He—Why don't you wear your new bonnet, my dear?

She—Oh, there's something wrong with it, and I can't find out what it is.

He—Then how do you know there is something wrong with it?

She—All the women in the neighborhood say it is just too lovely for anything.—Chicago Daily News.

From Both Sides.

The Bachelor—I shall remain single and retain my liberty.

The Maid—I shall marry and retain mine.—Chicago News.

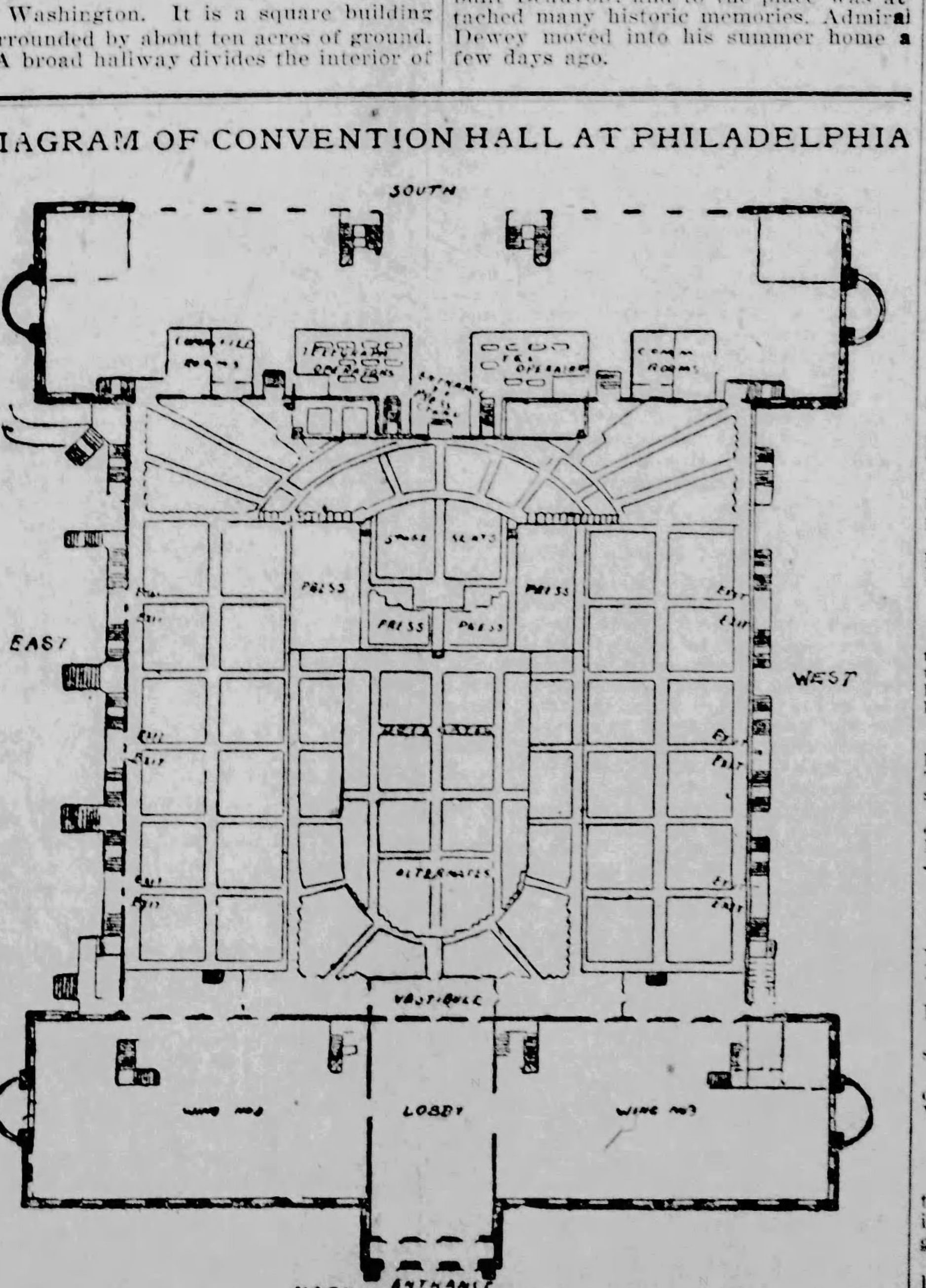
ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SUMMER RESIDENCE

Beauvoir, recently leased by Admiral Dewey as a country home, is a modernized colonial structure upon the outskirts of Washington. It is a square building surrounded by about ten acres of ground.

A broad hallway divides the interior of the house. On either side of this hall there are two large rooms.

Dr. Busey, of Washington, originally built Beauvoir, and to the place was attached many historic memories. Admiral Dewey moved into his summer home a few days ago.

DIAGRAM OF CONVENTION HALL AT PHILADELPHIA



HUGGED THE SENATOR FOR AN OFFICE

Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, was walking across Capitol park on his way to the Congressional library, says the New York World. The senator was an imposing spectacle. He is very tall and very grave. He wore a long black frock coat and a high hat, a small black tie and a lot of ruffled shirt. As he walked he talked continually to himself and gestured and motioned as if in debate.

A big, strapping woman, well dressed, and somewhat excited, stepped in front of him and said: "Why, Senator Clay, I'm very glad to see you. Now you can get me that place you promised me. I'm Mrs. Williams, from Marietta, your own town, you know."

"I can't get you a place now," the senator replied.

He tried to walk along, but the woman stood in front of him. "Oh, yes, you can," she said; "you can go right along now and get me that place, and I'll go with you."

"But I can't get you a place offhand," the senator persisted.

The woman reached into her pocket

SENATOR CLAY.

and took out a roll of bills.

"Oh, that's all right," she said. "I know what you want. Here's a hundred dollars I'll give you if you will get me a place."

"What do you mean, madam?" inquired the senator, sternly.

"Oh, you can all be bought. Take the money now, and get me the place."

Senator Clay was furious. "Woman," he shouted, "this is an insult! Get out of my path!"

Instead of getting out of the senator's path the woman threw her arms around his neck and hugged him vigorously. Senator Clay had to use all his strength to unfasten her arms, and then he turned and ran back toward the capitol, leaving his hat on the grass.

The crowd that had gathered saw the woman tuck her $100 back in her pocket and stroll away.

WITH GRANT AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

I was an orderly on Gen. Grant's staff writes Congressman Freer, of West Virginia, in Success, and was sent one day with dispatches on his fine little black horse, loaned me for the occasion. As I returned with the replies, I rushed around a bend in the road into what looked like a full brigade of the enemy. I wheeled, and started to run for it, with, it seemed to me, every "reb" in the lot shooting at me. My horse was shot, and I went flying over his head. I landed on all fours, and continued on my way in this position, as I had neither time to get up nor desire to be a more conspicuous mark, until I got around that bend in the road. Then I made record-breaking time to our camp. I ran up, all covered with blood and dust, and handed my dispatches to a lieutenant, who gave them to the general. After reading the dispatches, the great commander turned and looked me over in his quiet way, and said: "Give the orderly another horse."

I heard Gen. Grant say to Gen. Thomas, just before the famous charge up Lookout: "If we don't win this fight, I know one general who will lose his shoulder-straps." He looked keenly at Thomas as he said it in his quiet way, and, turning on his heel, walked to his tent. There had been some friction between them, owing to Gen. Grant superseding the other general in the full command.

SCHOOLBOY ENGLISH.

Even our education is "slivery" on the under side. You go into the school and are so pleased with the correct intonation, the precision of grammatical construction, the exactness of statement in the language used by the pupils in their recitations. You compliment the pupils and you praise the teacher, and your opinion of our schools goes up to ninety in the shade. Then as you walk down street after school hours you hear two young gentlemen who are prize pupils conversing across the length of the block, loudly discussing the examinations through which they had evidently passed triumphantly.

"Hello, Skin nee!"

"Hey, Bill!"

"Watch ge gittin rithmetic?"

"Eighty-seven—unni diddun texpeg to git morn forty. Jew passin grammar?"

"Betcher boots sidid; got ninety-three anni ony made two mistakes in histry, anni got a hundred din spellin all right."

"Sodi. George Goodie failed in spellin."

"Yessanni nodewoodtoo; furry always looked in the book. Cummeut tafter suppern navsom fun!"

"Can't cossi gotto goto meet'n with mummuther. See?"—R. J. Burdette in Los Angeles Times.

Beecher's Hard Luck.

One day in a town where he was to lecture Mr. Beecher went into a barber shop to be shaved. The barber, not knowing him, asked him whether he was going to hear Beecher lecture.

"I guess so," was the reply.

"Well," continued the barber, "if you haven't got a ticket you can't get one. They're all sold and you will have to stand."

"That's just my luck," said Mr. Beecher. "I always did have to stand when I've heard that man talk."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Razzers Still Left.

"I reckon de time is comin' when dar won' be no fightin' 'tall," said Miss Miami Brown.

"I dunno 'bout dat," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley.

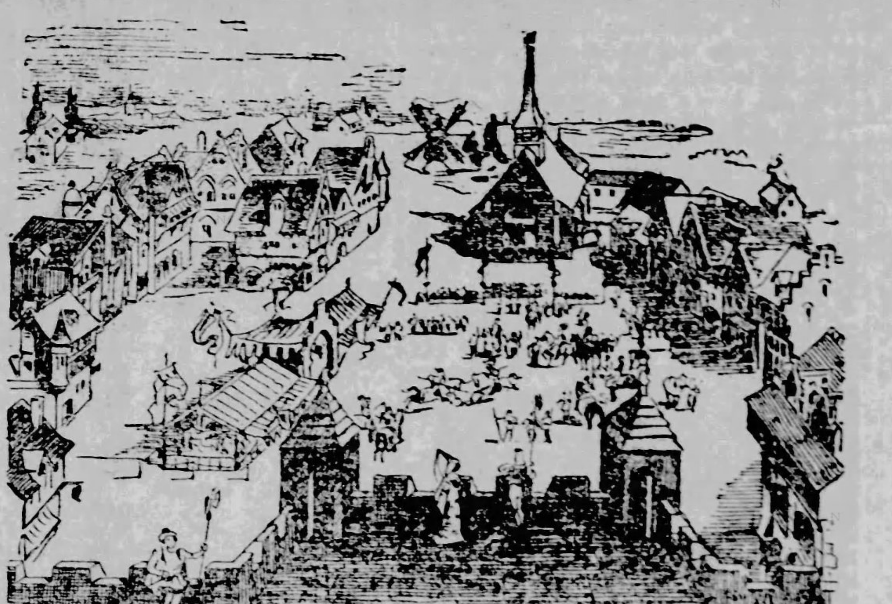
"Don't you know whut it says 'bout de swords bein' tu'ned to pow shahs?"

"Yes. I know 'bout de swords. But it don' say nuffin' 'bout razzers, do it?"—Washington Star.

A Woman's Idea.

Mr. Stubb (reading)—"The sermon of the returned missionary struck a chord in every heart, and many society women gave their diamonds for the heathen."

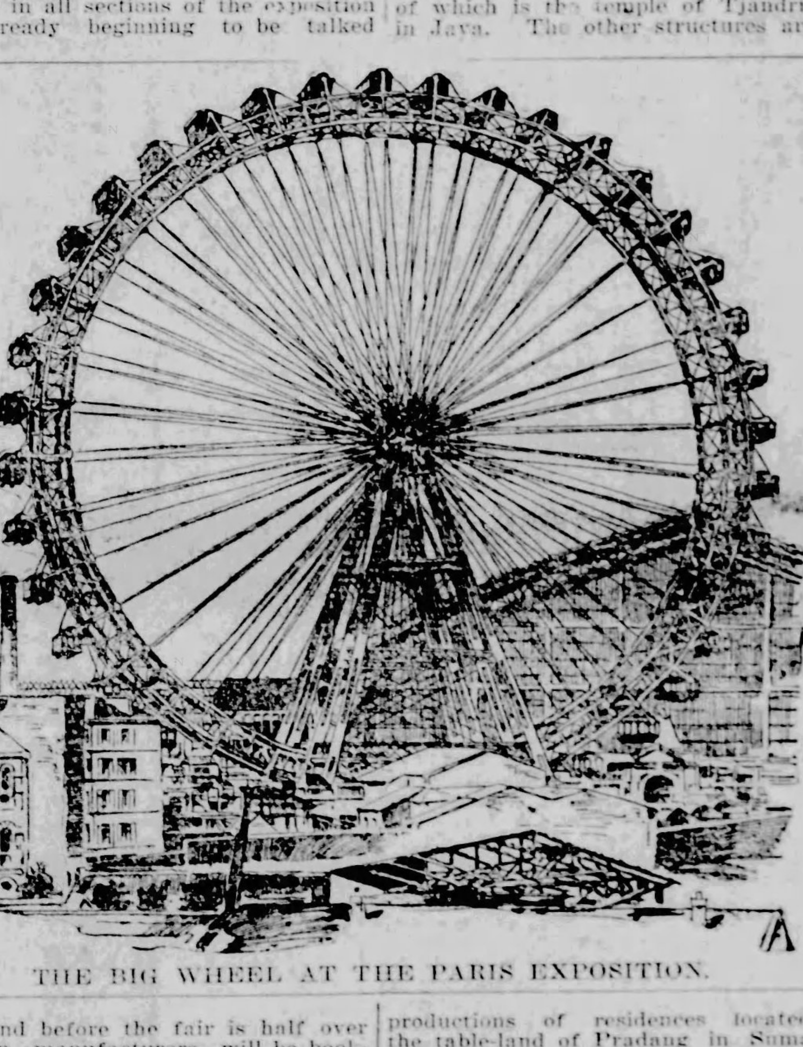
Mrs. Stubb—They might just as well have given paste diamonds, John. The heathen could never tell the difference.—Chicago Daily News.



PARIS IN 1400, AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, April 11.—The thousands of miles of ocean billows which separate the United States from the Old World have been no obstacle to American enterprise in getting ready for the Paris exposition. The national building of the United States on the banks of the Seine, the various annexes and the displays of a thousand American exhibitors are in readiness long before the similar other undertakings of other powers who are countries neighboring to France. This exhibition of promptness made by Commissioner Peck and his co-workers is of inestimable value to your country. The success of the United States governmental and private exhibits is to-day assured. Your displays in all sections of the exposition are already beginning to be talked



THE BIG WHEEL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

about, and before the fair is half over American manufacturers will be booking orders from all parts of Europe, and American industry feel the impetus thus given.

A Statue-Studded Palace.

While writing this letter I can see from my windows a superb piece of statuary being placed in position on top of the new Art palace. It is a masterful conception of M. Recipon. "Immortality Outracing Time," is the subject, and in its new position at the most visible point of the new palace, it will remain for centuries to come as a souvenir of the great fair. Never was a palace adorned with more statuary and sculpture than this. To examine it all closely and conscientiously would require fully half a day. To walk around the building itself at a moderate pace requires about twenty minutes, and in every nook and corner of the structure some statuary is seen. There is danger that when the masses have contemplated the figures, friezes, sculpture and other ornamental work on the exterior of the two Art palaces, instead of burning with a desire to view the hundreds of masterpieces within, they will move slowly on in some other direction for fear of getting what might be termed "sculptural indigestion"—a complaint that the medical attendants on the grounds are not prepared to prescribe for.

Hindoo Temples.

In the Trocadero gardens the Netherlands are preparing a reproduction of the most remarkable specimens of Hindoo architecture to be found in the Dutch Indies, chiefly in the islands of Java and Sumatra. This exhibition comprises three distinct buildings, one of which is the temple of Tjandri-Sari in Java. The other structures are reproductions of residences located on the table-land of Pradang in Sumatra. The temple alluded to above is crowded with a profusion of statues and bas-reliefs. This is the first time that fragments of the purer specimens of Hindoo art have been imported into Europe, where they are sure to arouse considerable attention on the part of the scientists and savants from all countries. The temple is built on two terraces, one much higher than the other. Among the curious bas-reliefs shown are reproductions representing scenes from the life of Buddha, from the annunciation of his birth to his dying day. The statues of the great Buddha himself are absolutely innumerable. The Pantheon of the Hindoo gods is also a curious specimen of architecture of these ancient countries. The Hindoo gods are worshipped at the present day by the inhabitants of Bali and Lumbok. For visitors who soon get tired of contemplating architecture, however rare or classical, a retreat of more than ordinary interest has been prepared. It consists of performances of the Javanese dancers and the strange but soothing music of the native performers. Since 1889, when the Javanese made such a hit at the last Paris exposition, several of these troupes of danseuses have been touring the world successfully. One of the best companies visited Chicago and gave several performances daily in the delightful Javanese village on the Midway. There is no room for such a village in Paris, so visitors will have to make the most of a theatre and a Javanese coffee house. The pretty little colored women and their artistic poses are sure to meet with success again.

Outside the Walls.

A great deal of money has been invested in the various attractions that have been built just outside the limits of the Paris exposition. Some of these are certainly doomed to failure, for even if the attendance at the main fair attains the figures laid down by the management as probable, it is quite impossible for all of the side-shows to take in enough money to come out even. Some one with a satirical tongue has started the report that a number of judges who sit at the tribunal of commerce of the Seine department will be doubled in the year 1901, in order to cope with the great number of bankruptcies which will be the inevitable result of the numerous complicated schemes that have been set on foot to capture the cash of the visitors before they enter the main tent.

Among the Alps.

Some of these outside attractions are truly interesting and deserve a better fate than is generally predicted for them. The Big Wheel (a la Ferris) is located in a somewhat out-of-the-way place not easily accessible, and thus far has proven a dismal failure, spending more time at rest than in accomplishing its revolutions. The Swiss Village, an enterprise that is being largely and cleverly advertised, has been tacked on to the Exposition proper so that visitors may find their way into it and pay the admission price before they become aware that they have left the Exposition grounds. It is a very clever contrivance, this Swiss Village, and will be sufficiently attractive to visitors to produce for a few minutes the illusion that they are among the Alps. The panoramic views are well painted, and it seems quite a huge affair; nevertheless the amount of space occupied all told, is quite insignificant. The only drawback to the entertainment, which includes the usual Swiss singers and musicians, are the many other paying attractions in the village itself. You pay an admission fee to the Fair, then you pay another admission fee to the Swiss Village, and after that you are asked to pay several additional fees if you wish to see more than a panoramic view. It is a curious fact that not a single attraction has had the wisdom to announce that a single admission fee includes everything within.

Five Hundred Years Ago.

"Paris in the year 1400" is the name of a curious attraction which, like the Swiss Village, is in close proximity to the Fair. It is a clever reconstruction of the famous city about four centuries ago, with its kings, queens, princesses, poets, actors, and rogues, all garbed in the queer yet attractive attire of the Thirteenth Century and all apparently amusing themselves in great shape in the canvas and painted Paris of those ancient days. Numerous side-shows have been added to this historical and pictorial reconstitution. Foremost among these are the "Court of Miracles"—the scene presented in an old cafe known in history of the medieval times as the "cafe des trois pichets." Another one is a "Tournament" between elegant cavaliers and knights armed with swords and lances.

Beware of Interpreters.

Beware of interpreters! Such is my last piece of advice to Americans who have made up their minds to cross the ocean this summer. Parisian interpreters (who by the way are rarely French) are no worse a class of individuals than any other, but interpreting is not yet a recognized trade or calling. 'Tis a pity 'tis so, especially in Paris, where so many persons come from countries afar with the most imperfect knowledge of the Gallic tongue. When they meet with an interpreter (and they generally do before they have been in the city many hours), they are likely to wish a few days later that they had spent some of their younger days in the study of French. As a rule, the interpreter is a most obliging individual, but it soon becomes evident that he is after the dollars and nothing else. To be sure there are some honest interpreters in Paris who are satisfied to draw a fair day's salary for work that is none too difficult, but side by side with these, and outnumbering them three to one, is a corps of blackmailers and robbers such as exist in no other city of the world. Beware of the interpreter and drop a tear of pity for the unsuspecting traveler who falls into his hands. The corrupt men of this class consider that day lost that does not net them from ten to twenty dollars for conducting sightseers and visitors to shops, stores, cafes, concert halls, etc., where his "rake-off" is out of all proportion to the objects purchased or the expense incurred. One cannot, therefore, be too careful in selecting an interpreter in whose company one may "do" Paris and the Fair as economically and as decently as possible.

Frederic Mayer

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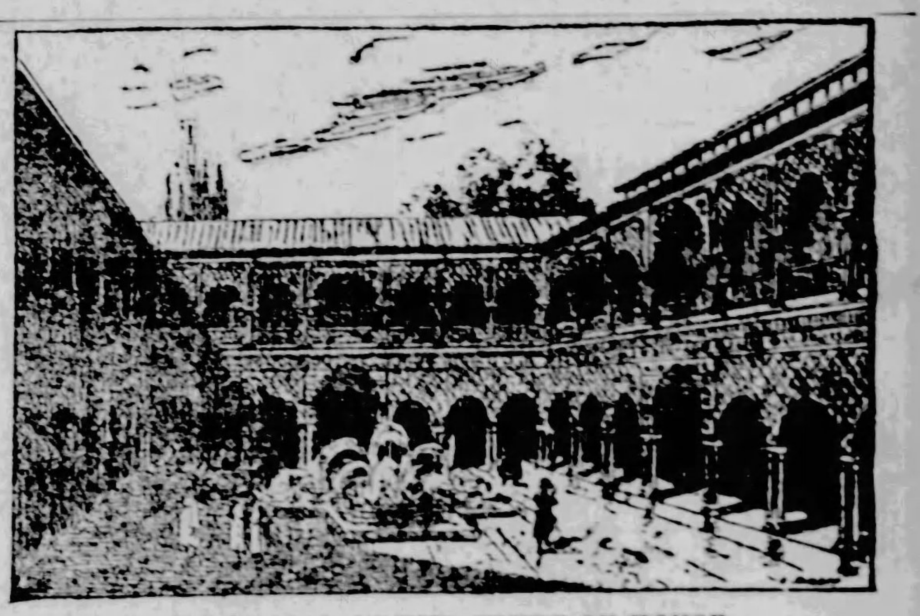
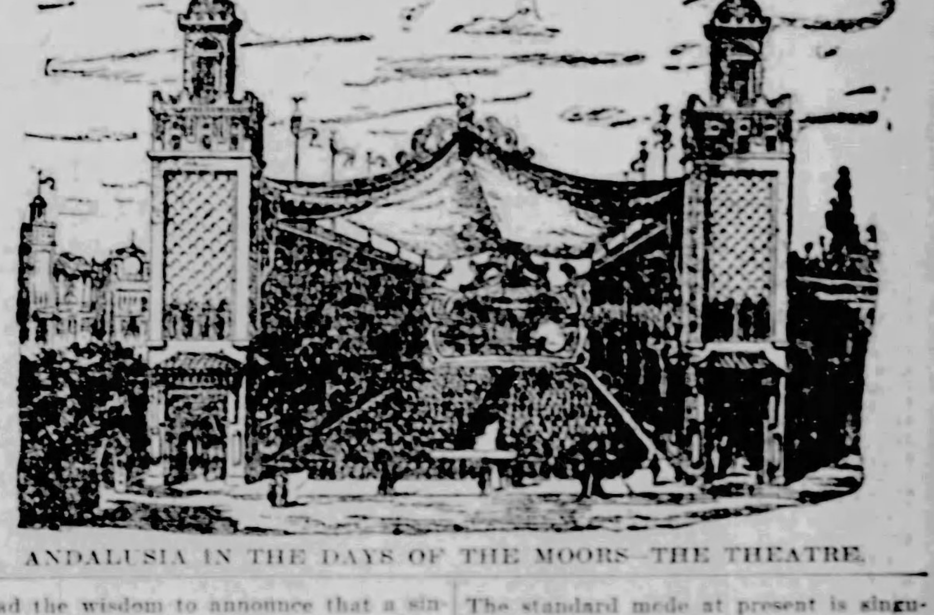
SWISS VILLAGE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



THE PATIO OR THE COURT OF HONOR.



ANDALUSIA IN THE DAYS OF THE MOORS—THE THEATRE.

MANNER OF HANDLING NEWS CHANGES

"Styles in writing up a newspaper story change just like fashions in trousers," remarked an old reporter oracularly the other night. "When I was a cub in a big city office, about a quarter of a century ago, the prevailing mode of handling all important pieces of news was very—how shall I say?—well, florid. The star reporter didn't care so much about the facts of a case as about doing a piece of 'fine writin'.' When he sat down to handle a big item, he would generally lead off with a few philosophical reflections. Suppose, for instance, he had a sensational street fight to describe, he would be apt to begin by saying 'Revenge, as the poet tells us, is sweet. It is a primordial passion. Not only it is implanted in the breast of man, but even in the lower animals who observe,' etc. Then by slow degrees he would tell how John Smith had it in for Peter Jones, and nursed his wrath until he finally met him on the street and punched his head. Sometimes he would get so interested in his philosophical preface that he would forget to say anything about the fight. This style, considered very fetching in its day, was succeeded by the 'dialogue introduction,' which was supposed to follow Horace's admonition and leap head first into the bowels of a story. At that period all leading news articles started with a scrap of conversation. Here, for example, is the way of an account of a burglary would begin:

"'What's that noise?' exclaimed the colonel.

"'I don't know,' replied his spouse, sleepily.

"'This significant colloquy occurred at 1:30 last night at the palatial residence of Colonel X. Y. Blank, at No. 41144 Guff street.'

"With that felicitous preface," continued the old reporter, "the looting of the Blank mansion would be gradually unfolded in particular. I observe that some of our 'steemed contemporaries still adhere to the 'dialogue introduction,' but it has mostly gone out of fashion. The standard mode at present is singularly devoid of frills. As a rule, the story is epitomized in the first paragraph and then follow the details, narrated in a plain, straightforward manner, without comment or embellishment. The modern style is considered very bald by old-timers. I heard one veteran growling the other day about the way a certain big news story was handled, and asked him what was his objection to it. 'Why, good heavens, man!' he replied, indignantly, 'there's nothing there except the facts!'"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A COMING STATESMAN.

An elderly gentleman was recently passing through the House after adjournment and seemed to be vastly interested in the many comforts provided for the Representatives. Finally he approached one of the doorkeepers and said:

"So, the Congressmen have a fine, easy time of it, eh?"

"Yes," replied the doorkeeper, "there is no limit to their comforts."

"You don't say so," said the elderly looking man, in a tone of great wonder.

"Oh, yes—what you see here is nothing—they have the full use of the restaurant, and have all they want to eat and drink free, and are furnished with a box of cigars once a week, and—"

"Say, hold on there," cried the old gentleman in evident excitement. "I have always been told that I would make a good Congressman, but I promised my wife I would not go into politics, and, besides, the livin' here is too high."

"Oh, don't let that worry you," said the doorkeeper, "they are now building a large hotel near the capitol where Congressmen can stay for nothing and bring their families."

"That settles it; I'll go right home and begin my campaign, and when I get back here, young man, I'll remember you."—Washington Times.

Editing Dolly's Music.

"Where's that music Dolly was playing this morning?" asked Mr. Cumrox.

"On the piano," answered his wife; "what do you want with it?"

"I'm going to fix it up. I got Dolly to show me the marks that meant 'repeat,' and I'm going to take this eraser and rub 'em out."—Washington Star.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Easter Sunday.

"Please give the origin of Easter Sunday; when, where and by whom was it first observed?"—A. D. S., Metamora, O.

Christ rose from the dead the first day of the week. The early Christians laid great stress on the resurrection. They soon adopted the custom of meeting for prayer and praise on Sunday, and that observance is common to all Christians ever since. But as Christ rose at the Jewish Passover, and as Christ is the true paschal lamb, the custom arose also of celebrating a Sunday near the Jewish Passover as Easter Sunday—the annual festival of the resurrection. It has been celebrated almost from the time of Christ, and by all Christians.

Siamese Twins.

"Please give as much information as space will allow of the Siamese twins."—E. B. F., Sophia, N. C.

Chang and Eng, the famed Siamese twins, were born in 1811, and were exhibited throughout Europe and the United States. They died in North Carolina, January 17, 1874. Each was married and had several children. They were two distinct persons, having different forms, tastes and dispositions. The sickness of one did not affect the other materially, showing that there was little interchange of blood between their bodies. The fleshy band which united them was occupied by a prolongation of their livers, which formed one body, and hence it is probable any attempt to separate them would have been fatal. But if there had been time, it is probable that when the first died, the separation could have been made without fatal results. But Chang died during the night, of blood-clot on the brain. When Eng awoke and found his brother dead, his fright and nervous shock, acting on an enfeebled heart, caused his death.

Muir Glacier.

"Please locate and give a brief description of Muir Glacier."—M. G. W., Middleport, O.

The entire Pacific coast of Southern Alaska is full of glaciers. Of all these, Muir glacier is the largest. Where it reaches the sea, its front is an ice-cliff 250 feet high, which reaches water 576 feet deep. Its discharge of water during August is estimated to be 140,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Cuban Taxation.

"Some Democrats here say that the Cubans are taxed higher since the United States has had control of the island than they paid when under the control of the Spanish. How is this?"—J. E. M., Indian Springs, Tenn.

Well, it is simply a Democratic lie. The taxes imposed by Spain were all abolished. The local taxes, to support the local and municipal governments, were retained, and the general expenses of the island are now raised by customs duties, the same as the expenses of our national government are met by customs duties and internal revenue. Besides, no Southern Democrat ought to kick. They were all wild to have the United States intervene to free Cuba, because they thought President McKinley would oppose it. But he didn't. The Cubans are satisfied. Tell your Democratic friends to stop fault-finding. Leave that to the grannies.

Bank Deposits.

J. B. R., Redland, Cal., thinks that in an answer in the Bureau for April 12, headed "National Bank Depositors," we do the state banks of California injustice. He says:

"Nine-tenths of the banks of California are state banks. One of the strong points in their control is that the liability of stockholders is unlimited, and this feature of the law gives depositors the highest possible guarantee of security. All the state banks of California are examined at stated periods by the state board of bank examiners, and are also called upon for frequent sworn statements of their standing and condition."

Widows' Pensions.

"A is a widower, an old soldier, and gets a pension. B is a soldier's widow and also gets a pension. If A and B marry, and A dies, can B have her pension restored to her again?"—J. D., Danville, Ill.

No, she can never get her former pension as the widow of her first husband. She forfeits that forever by marrying again. If she be eligible to a pension as the widow of A, when he dies, she can apply for it. But if A is pensioned under the old law, she must have married him before March 3, 1899; if he is a pensioner under the law of 1890, she must have married him before June 27, 1890. Otherwise she is not eligible.

Pen Names.

W. C. M., Lawton, Mich.: Of the pen names about which you inquire, we can not find Madam Durand. A. Durand is the French writer, Henri Greville, who is the author of "Dosia," "Dosia's Daughter," etc.

The following are real names: Louisa Muhlbach, Sylvanus Cobb, and Arthur Quiller-Couch. The pseudonyms are as follows:

The Duchess, Mrs. Hungerford; Shirley Dare, Susan Power; Z. Z., Louis Langwill; Author of Rutledge, M. Harris.

Formation of Dew.

"Does dew fall from heavens, or does it form on the object?"—J. H. B., Kasson, Iowa.

Take a perfectly dry tumbler, and fill it with ice-water on a hot summer day. In a minute or two, the outer surface of the glass is covered with dew. Why? The warmer the air, the more invisible moisture it can carry. The ice-water cools the glass; this in turn cools the air next to it. The air, being cooled, can not carry so much moisture. The excess is deposited on the glass as dew. The same thing occurs in the open air at night. When the sun goes down, the earth, trees, grass, etc., cool off rapidly—more rapidly than the air. Then the invisible moisture of the air is deposited as dew. It does not fall from the heavens, but forms on the object.

The Township.

"Briefly give the origin of the town or township."—B. M. J., Lamb, Mich.

Originally in England a town was a collection of dwellings inclosed in a wall or picket. In Scotland, it was a farm, with its dwelling, outhouses, etc. Later, the name was attached to a division established by law for political or municipal purposes. In the six New England states, the town is the smallest political division of the state, created by law, and sends one or more representatives to the state legislature. In other states, the county is the unit, and is divided into townships. In many southern states, the township system is not used.

The British Flag.

"What does the color and the design of the English flag represent?"—H. E. H., Bellton, W. Va.

The military flag of Great Britain—the "union jack"—has a ground of blue, on which are crossed the cross of St. George, representing England; the cross of St. Andrews, representing Scotland; and a similar cross, to represent Ireland. The crosses are red, edged with white. The Scotch and Irish crosses are superimposed, thus making but one cross. They are both shaped like the letter X. In the cross of St. George, the two arms cross each other at right angles. The merchant flag of Great Britain is red, with the union jack in the upper corner, next the staff. The colors have no significance.

The Per Capita.

"I see by your issue of the 19th, that you estimate the per capita circulation at \$26.12. Please state what you estimate the population to make that amount of per capita."—Subscriber, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

That was not The Blade's estimate, but of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The Blade is making no estimates or guesses at the population as shown by the coming census. There are too many periodicals, holding guessing contests on that point. We have not the April report at hand—some one has borrowed it; but on March 1, 1900, the Bureau of Statistics estimated the population of the United States at 77,255,000. Please understand that these figures are not ours, and we are not responsible for them.

The Rough Riders.

"Will you kindly tell why the Rough Riders were so called and where the regiment was organized?"—C. M. A., Williamsburg, O.

At the breaking out of the Spanish war, Mr. Roosevelt, now governor of New York, then assistant secretary of the navy, conceived the idea that a regiment of well-trained irregular cavalry, recruited among the cowboys and fearless hunters of the West, would be very valuable. The war department took a favorable view of this, and authorized the enlistment of such a regiment, to be called the "First United States Volunteer Cavalry." This was its official name, but it was popularly called the "Rough Riders," because made up of men used to the roughest kind of riding on horseback, over the roughest country in the United States. Dr. Leonard Wood was made colonel, and Roosevelt lieutenant colonel. Before Santiago, Wood was promoted brigadier general, and Roosevelt became colonel. The regiment rendezvoused at San Antonio, Tex., where the men were drilled with great severity, and soon became splendid soldiers. There were literally thousands of applications, and only men of the finest physique and perfect health, who were able to endure the severest hardships, were taken. The regiment went to Tampa, and joined Shafter's expedition. Only a part of the regiment was taken, and they went without their horses, fighting through the campaign as infantry. The regiment was mustered out at Montauk Point.

Absurd Stories.

"I have an honest Democratic friend who is convinced that McKinley received \$100,000 bribe from Hanna, which bought him over from bimetallism to the gold standard. The story is absurd enough to those who know McKinley. Perhaps you can say something to disabuse his mind."—T. S. S., Cleveland, Tenn.

Such stories as the above are started by some blind partisan, who does not hesitate to lie for political purposes. The editor of The Blade has known McKinley personally for a number of years, and, in the years when he was governor of Ohio, frequently discussed the money question with him. He was like thousands of other good Republicans—he believed that an increased demand for silver would raise its price, and make the silver in the dollar worth as much as gold in the gold dollar. The workings of the Sherman law convinced him this was an error, and he realized that there could be no stability to our currency except on the gold standard.

The story shows a complete misapprehension as regards Senator Hanna. He is a pleasant, elderly gentleman, kindly of heart, pleasant of manner, and exactly the opposite of the erroneous popular conception of him. The funny thing in the above story is, that it was McKinley who first saw the fallacy of the "bimetallic" theory; and it was he who changed Mr. Hanna's views, not Mr. Hanna who changed Mr. McKinley. The latter changed his opinion at the time President Cleveland convened Congress in extra session to repeal the Sherman law, and Mr. Hanna later.

No one who knows the President personally could imagine bribery in connection with him. The story is so absurd as to be laughable, and we print the query only as an illustration of some of the meanness and absurdities of American politics.

A Spanish Peso.

"In tearing down a brick chimney that was built about the time of the Revolutionary war I found a silver coin. On one side is a crown and the words 'Hispan, Et. Ind. Rex. M. 8R,' and on reverse side a head and the words Dei Gratia, 1787, Carolus III. What is it?"—J. H. A., Boxelder, Va.

It is a Spanish peso, or "piece of eight." The "8 R." means eight reals. It has about the same value of silver in it as our silver dollar. The head is that of Charles III, who died in 1788. The inscription begins with his name and continues to the reverse side. Translated, it is: "Charles III, by the grace of God King of Spain and the Indies."

March Winds.

"Why is there always more hard wind in March than in any other month in the year?"—M. L. K., Elon, Ind.

There is not. At about the time of the equinoxes—March 21 and September 20—when the sun crosses the equator, the gradual warming up of the northern hemisphere at the former period, and its gradual cooling at the latter, leads to disturbances in the atmosphere, in the shape of winds. Whether the most of the spring disturbances comes in March or April depends on the advanced or retarded condition of the season. April of this year has been more windy than March in this part of the country, and the fall winds are fully as strong as those in the spring.

Silkworms.

M. R., Tingley, Iowa: The culture of silk worms is concerned with their feeding, formation of the cocoons and the securing of them before they are injured or pierced by the moths, and the maturing of a sufficient number of moths to supply eggs for the cultivation of the following year. The first essential is a stock of mulberry trees sufficient to feed the worms in their larval stage. The soil in which the trees grow, their age and condition, are important factors in the success of silkworm cultivation. An elevated position, with dry, well-drained soil produces the best quality of leaves. For further information and literature upon the subject, write to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Populists.

"It seems to me that I have seen it in The Blade that the Populists held their national convention at Cincinnati early in the fall of 1898, but it is disputed by some."—W. S. M., Heppner, Ore.

The middle of the road Populists held the convention referred to, and nominated Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, as their candidate for President, and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice President. They reaffirmed their money plank of 1896. They are a very small faction of the Populists, and the others will hold their convention later.

Miscellaneous.

W. E. T., Mendota, Wash.: We never heard of him.

C. D. W., Auburn, N. Y.: There is no river of that name.

F. M. H., New Castle, Pa.: We know of no such book. Get a bookseller to inquire for you.

G. F. C., Chicago, Ill.: Never heard of the word. Do you not mean cycle-rack—a rack for bicycles?

G. W. P., Wahpeton, N. D.: You should be able to recognize so transparent a fraud as that without asking an opinion.

E. E. W., Cripple Creek, Colo: We have not seen the statement of the speed of the Kearsarge at her recent trial. If we can find all the data, we will publish such a list some time in the future.

G. T. L., Geneva, O.: The governor of Ohio appoints all notaries public upon petition of reputable citizens as to the fitness and good character of the applicant. A small bond is also required.

H. S. S., Hillsboro, O.: When a gentleman is introduced to a lady, she generally expresses pleasure at meeting him, and he should thank her courteously.

C. N., Edinburgh, Mo.: In the circumstances you name the chairman should first have called on the leader of the affirmative to name his judge; then on the leader of the negative to choose another judge, and the chair have named his judge last.

THE GREATEST OF WAR DOGS

Her Name Is Maine--Been in Six Battles in the Philippines.

Maine, the queen of mascots, and the greatest war dog of the closing century, says the St. Louis Republic, with a battle record of which any soldier might be proud, is now on her way to Europe, where she is being taken that our friends across the ocean may see what sort of fighting stock America produces, even in canines. She is a Great Dane, and an animal of splendid pedigree—mouse-colored, three feet high and weighing about 200 pounds. She will be two years old in a few weeks, and during her brief lifetime she has undoubtedly had the most eventful career of any dog that ever lived.

It is pre-eminently as a mascot and a war dog that Maine will longest be loved and remembered. In this capacity the

"MAINE," GREATEST OF WAR DOGS.

remarkable animal made some brilliant history with the soldier boys in the Philippines, principally with Battery D, California Heavy Artillery, United States Volunteers.

When Battery D left Los Angeles for the Philippines the organization was presented a Great Dane pup, four weeks old by Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, the famous singer.

Long and dreary were the days of the soldiers at Cavite, but Maine, always on hand and happy with the boys, cheered them up. Their shelter was hers. They cared for her, and what they had she shared. She had an abnormal appetite for candy, and the little Filipino children who sold sweetmeats to the American soldiers came to know Maine as well as anybody did. They would feed her candy and then go to the Battery boys for their money.

"Maine chaw candy; you owe, you owe," they would yell at the soldiers until they got their pay.

The intelligence possessed by this remarkable dog was shown by the fact she knew the bugle calls perfectly, and was ever first to respond. But on the firing line she won the most glory. Always at the front during an engagement, she seemed to enjoy the smoke and roar of battle and the whizzing of bullets, and proved herself very reliable as a messenger. She participated in six battles, received a wound and won the heart of every American soldier by her bravery and intelligence. While death and destruction were flying everywhere at the battle of Noveleta, Maine was in advance of the American troops. Suddenly she was struck by a Filipino rifle ball, and quickly the word was being passed along the firing line that "our mascot" had been fatally shot. But in a moment Maine came rushing toward the American army with a big Filipino sombrero in her mouth, undoubtedly captured by her from the very ranks of Aguinaldo's forces.

Cheer after cheer went up for the brave mascot. But the wound she had received was a harsh one, and loss of blood compelled her to give up the fight, though she would not leave the boys on the firing line, and one of the soldiers used her as a rest for his rifle, firing shot upon shot over her prostrate form. The ball had entered Maine's body just above a vital spot, back of the shoulders, and it was weeks before she recovered from the wound. But she received more attention, perhaps, than any man in the hospital, and was pulled through.

Around her neck she now wears a silver mounted collar, engraved with her name and those of the engagements in which she took part.

Maine was a great favorite with Admiral Dewey, who often petted her. Almost every officer and man around Manila and at many other places in Luzon knew her. She visited all the United States warships in Manila Bay. Upon her return to Los Angeles Maine was presented by Battery D back to her original owner, and now she is being taken to Europe.

LIFE IN A CHICAGO FLAT.

The following conversation was heard across the airshaft of a flat house in Desplain street:

"That you in there, Austin?"

Muffled Voice—Whatyewant?

"Say, get a move on yourself. I want to use that tub some time to-night."

"Oh, go chase yourself; you took a bath last night."

(Splash-sh) — "Whe-e-ew! Oh, Lordy, but that water's hot!"

"Hope it took the skin off. Say, for heaven's sake, hurry up. I've got a date."

Voice (smothered in towel)—Billy, wish you'd look in the right-hand book case drawer and hand me a pair of socks.

"Bookcase drawer?"

"Yes, bookcase drawer; down under the music. Get a black pair, will you?"

(Sparling gurgle of water from tub.)

"Say, that blame pipe's clogged up."

"I know it. Alma washed the dog today. The plumber'll be here in the morning."

"Confound you! Why didn't you say so before?"

Feminine Voice (from distance)—Will, the Chinaman's here with Austin's laundry.

Austin (from bathroom)—Put it on my bed, Alma. Pay him? Not on your life; tell him to come to-morrow.—Chicago News.

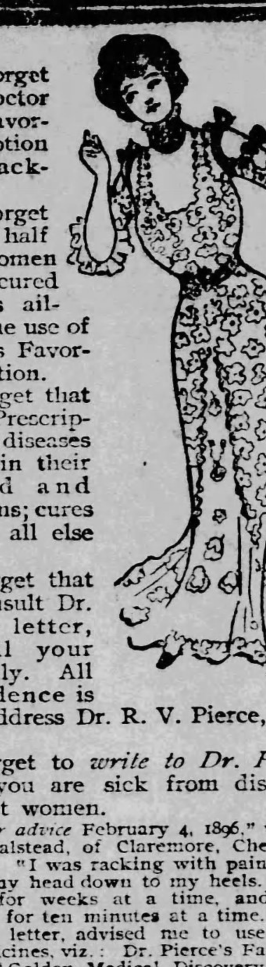
What You Most Need in Spring

Is complete renovation of every part of your system by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is the one and only Spring Medicine which sweeps away winter's debris just as spring showers cleanse and purify the earth; makes the corrupt blood fresh, bright and lively, radically and constitutionally cures catarrh, invigorates the kidneys and liver, creates a good appetite, braces up the stomach, and in short gives new brain, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Possesses the peculiar qualities—*peculiar to itself*—which accomplish these good things for all who take it. An unlimited list of wonderful cures proves its merit. Get a bottle TODAY.

DON'T FORGET



Don't forget to use Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription for that backache.

Don't forget that over half a million women have been cured of women's ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Don't forget that "Favorite Prescription" cures diseases of women in their advanced and chronic forms; cures often when all else has failed.

Don't forget that you can consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. Tell your story frankly. All correspondence is private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't forget to *write to Dr. Pierce to-day*, if you are sick from diseases which afflict women.

"*I wrote for advice February 4, 1896*," writes Mrs. Lena Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz.: Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day hard work."

Paper-bound edition of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address as above.

GENERAL EARLY AND THE APPLEJACK

On a fishing trip on the spreads of the St. Francis river in Southeast Missouri last fall William Curry, clerk of Judge Gates' court, met Captain Mallory, a wholesale merchant of Memphis, Tenn., and heard him tell the following story, says the Kansas City Star.

"I was a captain of a Tennessee company in the Confederate army in General Jubal Early's command. At the second battle of Manassas we had been having a hard brush with the Federals, and after it was over one of our boys brought to camp a keg of mountain distilled apple brandy that in our exhausted condition was like a gift from the gods. I wished to take some of the liquor onto the field with me, so I filled two bottles and fitted them in the cases of my field glasses, which I carried strapped around my shoulder. Then I went into the fight, and it turned out to be a stiffer brush than the first one. In the thickest of the fight General Early rode up to me, and seeing the case of my glasses hanging by my side, he said hurriedly:

"'Captain, I want to borrow your field glasses a moment to look at the enemy on that ridge over yonder.'

"In the excitement of the battle I had forgotten that I had left the glasses in my tent. I handed the case to General Early. He opened it, glanced in and saw the two bottles of liquor and frowned. He slammed the case shut rather angrily, I thought, and as he handed it back to me, he said:

"'I'll see you to-night in your tent, sir.'

"I expected trouble, and after the battle that evening I carefully hid the keg of apple brandy under a blanket in my tent, where the general would not see it when he called. At 10 o'clock that night General Early came into my tent and said:

"'Produce these field glasses, sir.'

"I handed them to him. There was only enough of the brandy left for a small drink. General Early put the bottle to his lips, tipped his back and let the liquor slowly trickle down his throat. He smacked his lips and said:

"'I wish you had more!'

"'I have a keg,' I answered.

"The general sat down and I rolled the keg out and we sat there and talked and smoked and drank until after midnight, and the next day we whipped the Federals. I believe to this day the victory was partially the result of the inspiration that came to General Early from that delicious applejack."

FUNNY WAYS OF THOSE TURKISH CENSORS

An honest German merchant met with a sad adventure a few weeks ago on account of something which he had not dreamed of—violating the laws of the Turkish censor. The German was in the porcelain business, and the only thing he thought of writing was entries in his ledger. But he got an order from a Turkish merchant for 25,000 coffee cups, and he filled it, and straightway he became a violator of literary laws. He had packed up the coffee cups in old German newspapers, and that settled it. The Turkish censor seized the whole shipment. He insisted on reading each newspaper, and only after he had become convinced that there was neither intention nor danger of smuggling insults of the sultan or of his harem into the country of the prophet was the shipment released.

Now the German is wondering whether, if he packs his next shipment in straw, the Turkish censor will hold it up as being a reflection on his mental furniture.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

EARLY KANSAS JUSTICE.

In 1870 the contractors' firm of Comstock & White was doing business at Fort Wallace. In the course of a quarrel Comstock killed White. White had a brother in New York, a lawyer, who came out to visit the law upon his brother's slayer. Comstock was arrested and brought before Judge Joyce at Hays City. The prisoner walked into the courtroom (Judge Joyce's saloon) with two big six-shooters belted to his hips.

"Misther Comstock, ye are charged with wilful murther. Are ye guilty or not guilty?" asked the judge.

"Guilty!" was the laconic response.

This was entirely beyond Judge Joyce's calculations. He had no precedent for such a case, and no power or inclination to visit out a penalty, and so, with great indignation, he shouted:

"Ye are a fool for tellin' it! Did any van see ye do it?"

"No," was the prisoner's response.

"Thin O! discharge ye fer want of ividence," declared His Honor, and thereupon all the boys moved up to the bar and took "sunthin" with Mr. Comstock.

But imagine the feelings of Mr. White, of New York, who had come to avenge his brother's slaying!—Kansas City Journal.

A Hint for Chicago.

A Hungarian with an unpronounceable name was held up east of Latrobe by an unknown man, presumably a tramp, but the fellow only got a few pennies, which the Hungarian dropped on the ground purposely to attract his attention, and when he stooped to pick up the cash he fled and got out of his reach.—Greenburg (Pa.) Tribune.

A Mean Trick.

"Charles, are you saving any money for the Easter collection?"

"No; I'm going to give Dr. Parish that no-account box of cigars he gave me Christmas."—Indianapolis Journal.

Tonsorial.

"It takes an artist to cut hair nowadays."

"Yes; and it takes an artist to go without getting his hair cut."—Detroit Free Press.

Bingley Had the Dough, but Not in His Pocket

The intelligent young woman who looks after the kitchen work in Mr. Bingley's establishment is quite as dabster at bread making, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. She usually "sets" the mixture late in the evening, and in order to keep it warm and comfortable brings it into the dining room in its big pan and places it in a chair. The other night it grew restless and "rose" and ran over. When the intelligent girl took it away in the gloom of the early morning she didn't notice the accident. She merely picked up the pan, pushed the chair seat back under the table and went her way.

When Mr. Bingley came down to breakfast it was still gloomy, and without a glance he pulled out his chair, gathered up his coattails and plumed himself down in the wasted dough. Bingley is not a man who pays much attention to details, and the dough made no impression on him—at least not on his mind. He arose presently with enough of the mixture attached to him to make several good-sized biscuits, and started down town.

On the car he sat next to Filkins. "Say," said Filkins, presently, "do you notice a queer odor in the car this morning? Smells like warm rolls." Bingley sniffed gingerly a couple of times and said he believed he did notice something of the kind. "Guess it's some new composition in the running gear burning out," he said.

When he got over to the office he felt a little chilly, with queer shivers running up his spine, and he sat on the slab over the steam heater to warm up. The heat was genial, and he remained there some time scanning the morning paper. When he got up and sat in his office chair he happened to look back at the heater, and then he frowned.

"George," he called, and the office boy came forward. "George, haven't I told you several times not to eat your lunches in the office?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why do you disobey me? Look at all those crumbs on the floor around the heater."

George looked and his eyes bulged out.

"I didn't make 'em, sir," he protested. "Me and Mickey Donovan allus eats out in the lamp room."

"Well, don't let it happen again," said Mr. Bingley sternly. "Take the duster and brush them up."

Mr. Bingley's partner came in a little later, and almost the first thing he said was:

"I've got to complain to the janitor again about these charwomen. They are getting more and more careless every day. It's bad enough to leave dust all over the room without eating their suppers here, too."

"What's the matter?" inquired Bingley.

"Look at all those crumbs and bits of crust under your chair," said the partner.

"That's funny," said Bingley. It was really funnier than he knew.

When he went out to luncheon he wasn't at all hungry, so he ordered a bowl of soup. After he went out the waiter turned to a confrere and remarked: "Something queer about that man. All he had was soup, an' just look at the crumbs he left on the floor!"

When Bingley got home that afternoon his wife, as was her custom, came to the door to let him in. He paused on the porch, turned round quickly and uttered a vehement "shoo!"

"What is it, Henry?" cried his wife.

"Nothing but a darn lot of impudent sparrows," he said testily. "About a thousand of 'em followed me up the street, fluttering and chirping at my heels."

His wife looked at him anxiously.

"Would you like a wet towel put round you head, dear?" she quaveringly inquired.

"Wet towel!" he snarled. Then observing her anxious look he changed his tone. "There, there," he said, "you mustn't notice my tantrums. I'm a little crusty to-day."

But that evening the hidden secret was revealed when he pulled off his coat.

"Why, Henry!" cried his wife, "have you been sitting down in a plaster bed?"

And while he was twisting his neck into knots trying to get a look over his shoulder at the scene of the accident she discovered it was dough.

"If the 'dough' had been in my pockets," said Bingley a little later with a hoarse chuckle, "you'd have discovered it long ago."

And now the girl at Bingley's invariably sets her bread in a plain and unassuming kitchen chair.

—"Catch the opportunity." By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now you may build up your health and prevent serious illness.

PRETTY SPRING GOWN OF VIOLET CLOTH

This dainty spring gown is made of violet-colored cloth. The edges of both the bodice and the skirt are finished with a silk braid of a little deeper shade of violet. The epaulets and the little revers

are covered with a Turkish silk embroidery. The standing collar and the yoke are of white silk, and the former is finished at the top with a fold of violet silk, of which the odd cravat is also made. The blouse vest is either of white satin, or of white cloth fastened with little gold buttons and white silk cord lacings. The belt is of white silk.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FREE

A WONDERFUL SHRUB—CURES

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Rev. A. C. Darling, Minister of the Gospel, under date of May 20th, writes from his home at North Constantia, Oswego county, New York:

I have been troubled with Kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years, and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe, which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what to me seemed their last attack. My confidence in man and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished, and all that was left me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis, and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At that time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all.

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) A. C. DARLING.

The venerable Mr. Joseph W. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at eighty-five years of age, also testifies to the powers of Alkavis in curing severe Kidney and Bladder Disorders, Dropsy and Rheumatism. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Many ladies also join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis in Kidney and allied diseases and other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood, which cannot with propriety be mentioned here.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Worms in Meat of Hogs.

H. N. W., New York: The worms that infest the meat of the hog or pork are measles and trichina spiralis. Measles in pork is caused by a parasite (the bladder worm). Numerous small cysts appear, about the size of a grain of barley, scattered through the muscular and other tissues. Each cyst contains a small worm called the bladder worm, folded up in a coil and composed of numerous segments, each of which segment is, in fact, an independent individual. The small worm is the miniature form of that inhabitant of the human intestines, the tape worm. In nearly all cases the animal swallows the eggs, which develope into cysts, by feeding on human excrement, or in pastures where this excrement has been used for manure. It is estimated that a single tape worm will lay 25 millions of eggs. The symptoms of the disease are a cough, discharge from the nose, running from the nose, weakness of the hind legs, and general debility. On the skin there will be small, watery pustules of a reddish color. The treatment recommended is to give small doses of sulphur and saltpetre daily, for several weeks, together with a full supply of easily digested food. The trichina spiralis is a minute parasite that infests the flesh of several animals, especially the hog. It is exceedingly small, about the twelfth or fifteenth of an inch in length, and in its miniature state lives in small cysts in the muscles. They increase very rapidly, several hundred thousand congregating in an ounce of flesh. When thus numerous they give rise in man to symptoms closely resembling those of typhoid fever. The miniature worms escape into the intestines, where they pair, bringing forth numerous broods of larvae, which find their way to the muscles. Trichina is caused by the hog eating rats or mice, or the garbage containing the germs of this parasite. In the course of six weeks the young ones become encysted in the muscles, and do no harm to the man or animal eating them. Previous to this time, it is dangerous to eat the pork. The remedy recommended is, during the six weeks give alcohol in half-ounce doses three times a day, and a teaspoonful of sulphur in the food night and morning. The worms are about one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch in length.

Whites in Mare.

N. A. Y. (no state): Whites, or leucorrhea in mare, is a disease that requires the attention of a veterinary practitioner, as a catheter must be used to remove all offensive and irritant matter. When the offensive contents have been removed, injection must be made with tepid water 1 quart, carbolic acid 2 teaspoonfuls, tannic acid ½ drachm. At the same time 3 drachms of sulphate of iron should be given daily for several days. While this tonic is being administered bran mashes, roots and grass should be given to keep the bowels working properly.

Sweeny in Horse.

J. M. C., Indian Territory: You should be sure that the atrophy of the muscles of the shoulder is due to injury, as the seat of the disease may be located in the knee or foot. When the disease has been of long standing, the best thing you can do will be to bathe the shoulder for a full hour once a day with water as warm as the hand will bear, drying well after each fomentation. Then apply this once a day for a week, washing off with warm water and soap before each application and drying the part: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. If the leg drags with the toe on the ground, and the leg is swung in a half circle, you may be sure the lameness is in the shoulder. The above application should be applied to the joint of the shoulder.

Quittor in Horse.

J. N. I., Indiana: Your horse has a disease known as quittor. This is an ulceration, or formation of pus, between the sensitive and insensitive laminae, or inner part of the wall of the hoof. Corns, caulking or bruise from any cause may result in quittor. A probe made of whalebone or hard, elastic wood should be introduced in the foot, to trace the sinuses or pipe-like openings. The opening at the coronet should be enlarged and the part injected with sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. A small syringe may be used. This should be done daily. If the cure proves slow, use 2 drachms of chloride of zinc to a pint of water. The early treatment should be to poultice the foot for five or six days with flaxseed meal. The foot must be kept clean, and the horse should not be allowed in mud or wet bedding. If the diseased part can have vent at the bottom so much the better, but the hoof must not be cut to make it bleed.

A Case of Quittor.

N. R. S., Iowa: You horse has quittor. See answer to J. N. I., Indiana.

Cause of Bloody Milk.

I. T. P., Oregon: Blood may escape with the milk when the udder has been injured by a blow; when the udder has been distended by neglect of milking; when a small vein may break; when the circulation has been suddenly increased by richer or more abundant food; tumors in the udder; presence in the milk of the micrococcus prodigiosus. In many cases the glands may be congested, and the udder or parts of it become indurated or hard. In nearly every case it is safe to give a pound of Epsom salts in two quarts of tepid water. When this operates, put an ounce of pulverized saltpeter in her drinking water once a day for three days. If the udder is hard in any part, bathe it with water as hot as the hand will bear, dry well afterward, and rub in with hand friction iodine ointment, 1 part; soft soap, 2 parts. Do not pull the teats while milking. Gently squeeze them. Milk three times a day.

Horse's Eyes Water.

E. P., Indiana: Give bran mash until the bowels work fairly free. Then give this: Pulverized calchicum, 1 oz.; pulverized saltpeter, 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders. Give one morning and evening. This will very likely clear the eyes. Three or four drops of the following may be dropped into the eyes twice a day: Atropia, 4 grains; water, 1 oz. Mix for an eye lotion. Keep the stall perfectly clean so that the ammonia from the urine will not get into his eyes. Feed no corn for two weeks. Keep the horse dry and away from draughts of air.

Administering Aconite.

G. E. H. (no state): The dose of aconite for a horse is 10 to 20 drops. It is an active poison in large doses. When hard-worked horses are brought in with a "chill and sore throat," two doses of aconite and a mustard plaster to the throat will generally check the disease promptly. In sharp attacks of colic and rheumatic fever, if combined with a brisk purgative, as tincture of aconite, 25 drops; powdered aloes, ¼ oz., will often cure promptly. Aconite may be given hypodermically with advantage, the dose being one-third of that given by the mouth. While there is inflammation of the bowels, aconite may be given as follows: Tincture of aconite, 20 drops; laudanum, ½ oz. Give in lime water every hour or two, limiting to three or four doses. In spasmodic colic, where there is an abundant generation of gas, with violent swelling, Dr. Tellor recommends this: Powdered aloes, ½ oz.; spirits of ammonia (milder), 1 oz.; sulphuric ether, 1 oz. Mix with a pint of water and give promptly.

To Dry a Cow.

J. D., Wisconsin: Lessen the milk taken day by day. Leave some milk in the udder after each milking. Rub the udder with ointment of belladonna or extract of belladonna, 2 drachms; lard, 1 oz. The customary "drying drench" is: Boil, ½ oz. powdered alum in a pint of milk and give it every morning.

Chops Swell—Sheep Ticks.

E. H., Michigan: Give the sheep more green food and exercise. Sheep are afflicted in the way of which you speak when kept continually on dry food. To get rid of sheep ticks, dip the sheep and lambs, as soon as the sheep are shorn, and again in August, in a decoction of tobacco stems, at the rate of 4 pounds to 20 gallons of water, and steeped in hot (not boiling) water. One pound of sulphur is then stirred in the liquid, which is brought to a temperature of 120 degrees, which is kept so during the dipping by the addition of fresh, hot liquor. During the dipping, the mixture must be kept stirred. The dip may be placed in a tub or trough and the sheep or lambs immersed in it. Place the animal on sloping boards when dipped and catch the liquor that runs from it, to be used again.

Received.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Circular No. 25: The Seed of Beardless Brown Grass.—Dietary Studies of University Boat Crews, by W. O. Atwater and A. P. Bryant.—The Cotton Crop of 1898-99, by James L. Watkins, division of statistics.—Co-operative Experiments with Grasses and Forage Plants, by P. Beveridge Kennedy, Ph. D., expert and agent in charge of experiment work.

From the University of Nebraska, Lincoln: Bulletin No. 63, "The Fatal Effects of Green Sorghum," by R. S. Hunter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Strawberry Culture.

The following method for growing of strawberries is recommended by the Virginia Experiment Station:

In the first place, select only young plants for setting. These can always be distinguished by their red roots. As soon as the plant has fruited the brown and roots take on a dark color. It is not advisable to select many varieties. For a family garden two first earlies, two medium and two late varieties are sufficient and one of each season would probably be better. However, it is necessary to avoid selecting varieties with imperfect blossoms. One row of plants with perfect flowers will readily pollenize two or three rows on either side.

It is best to set strawberries in the spring. Early setting is not important; but they should be planted when the ground can be put in good condition and given clean culture until late in autumn. Care should be taken to remove the blossoms the first season. Place the plants in rows four feet wide and 20-24 inches asunder in the row. Turn the runners along the line of the rows so as to fill up a matted row about one foot wide. It is well to prevent the plants from setting in a tight mat. This can be accomplished by pulling off runners after the plants have set sufficiently heavy.

Having given the plants good culture until late fall, the application of a mulch in winter is very beneficial for several reasons. It prevents unseasonable bloom, which often occurs in Virginia, and much weakens the plants, moisture is retained and the berries kept clean by the mulch. The mulch must be applied carefully, for if too heavy the plants will be killed. Put on just enough material to cover the vines almost out of sight. Old, partly rotted stack bottoms are generally the best material available in this state. Fresh straw is apt to carry considerable grain and weed seed. The mulch can often be slightly parted over the rows in spring with advantage to the plants. Spring cultivation is beneficial if done early, but it is a question whether it will pay to remove and replace the mulch. If not, omit the cultivation. The character of soil will have bearing on this plant. Light soil does not so much need cultivation.

Weighing Cattle by Measure.

An old stockman says the following is a rule of determining approximately the weight of cattle by measurement; but the weight will vary much with animals of the same girth, according to build and degree of fatness. Cattle girding five feet ordinarily weigh from 650 to 750 pounds; for each additional inch in girth add twenty-five pounds up to six feet; and for each inch after six feet add fifty pounds. This is the simplest rule known and is probably as good as any; but of course the only reliable test is that of the scales.

Have Calves Come In the Fall.

Prof. Haecker of Minnesota, offers the following reasons for having fall calves. He says: "In the first place the cow will give a larger yield of milk for twelve months, if she comes in the fall than if she comes in the spring; in the second place, it will cost less to rear the calf during the first six months if it is in winter time than it will in summer time; in the third place, we must feed a calf anyway from four to six months, and we might as well do that during the winter; then in the spring it is let out to pasture and you have no more trouble with it. Therefore, when your calf is a year old, you have given it personal attention for from four to five months, the balance of the time it has taken care of itself.

Dairy Notes.

Do not feed the dairy calf on fat-forming materials.

A cow that is heated or worried will not give her milk freely.

The utilization of all the side issues of the dairy will help to make the work profitable.

Butter, to keep well, must have nearly or quite all the buttermilk washed or worked out of it.

If all milk for calves were pasteurized it is probable that tuberculosis among cattle would soon very largely disappear.

Frequent and thorough stirring of the cream while ripening will prevent the white specks so frequently seen in butter.

Milk is much more sensitive in receiving and tenacious in holding impurities than water, and hence, care must be taken to keep pure from the start.

The cash receipts from products are immediate. The money comes in each week or month, instead of once a year. And in the meantime the cows are constantly adding more fertility to the farm that they take from it.—Colman's Rural World.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 55, Kokomo, Ind.

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Insures Love and Happiness.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you can not realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed, and after a few days' use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents A. S. Pattison, 628 F St. Wash., D. C. Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

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\$18 to \$35 WEEKLY AND EXPENSES. MEN and WOMEN At Home or Traveling. Mr. Smith, of Ind., made \$27.80 first 6 months. Albert Hill, of N. J., \$38 first month. Mr. Muncy, of Texas, \$12.50 first 2 hours. Carrie Williams, clerk, \$144 in 6 weeks. Mrs. Hitchcox, \$222, besides housekeeping. Lida Kennedy, \$84 while teaching. LET US START YOU—No experience needed. Our Agents made over \$47,000.00 last month supplying the enormous demand for our famous Quaker Bath Cabinet, and appointing agents. Wonderful seller. Everybody buys—business men, families and physicians. No scheme, fraud or fake methods. Write today for our Proposition, New Plan, etc. Free. World Mfg. Co., 47 World B'ld'g, Cincinnati, O. [We recommend above firm as reliable.—Editor.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RUPTURE CURED while you work. You pay \$4 when cured. No cure, no pay. ALEX SPEIRS, Box 73, Westbrook, Maine.

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CURES SYPHILIS. A trial treatment sent free to all who suffer with Syphilis, mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper colored spots, chancres, ulcerations, falling hair, etc. Address State Medical Institute, 167 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. to-day for a free trial package.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, ... cured without the use of Mercury by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND. Full information and a bottle for trial sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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BLOOD POISON. HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1717 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

Why the Deacon Didn't Lead.

"May you take this lesson home with you to-night, dear friends," concluded the preacher at the end of a long and wearisome sermon. "And may its spiritual truths sink deep into your hearts and live to the end that your souls may experience salvation. We will now bow our heads in prayer. Deacon White, will you lead?"

There was no response.

"Deacon White, will you please lead?" Yet no voice. "Deacon White, will you lead?"

Still no response. It was evident that the good deacon was slumbering. The preacher made a fourth appeal and raised his voice to a pitch that succeeded in waking the drowsy man.

"Deacon White, will you please lead?"

The deacon rubbed his eyes and opened them wonderingly.

"Is it my lead? No, I just dealt."—Detroit Free Press.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

Biographies are of two kinds—one made up of bare facts written from the outside, conveying all needed information, and yet wholly without that quality which gives an insight into the character of the real man; the other, warm with sympathy, equally accurate, but thrilling the reader with a sense of the presence of the subject. Of the latter kind is The Life of William Seward, by Frederick Bancroft, recently issued by the Harpers.

It would be pleasant to linger longer with this most interesting biography. The author has given Seward the place in the memory of his countrymen which he ought to occupy. As with every public man of note, he had warm friends and bitter enemies, but his splendid services to his country at one of the most critical periods of her history cannot be denied. Mr. Bancroft has made a vivid yet truthful picture of a man to whom the United States owes no small measure of her prosperity.

The most remote and fanciful explanation of facts have often been found the true ones, and opinions which have in one century been objects of ridicule, have in the next, been admitted among the elements of our knowledge." These words of Sir David Brewster, it is well to have in mind whenever called upon to examine a new theory that seems at first thought untenable.

This is the attitude of mind which the author, J. H. Hobart Bennett, requests the reader to hold while examining his recent publication, Genesis of Worlds, in which he has endeavored to set forth the way in which the solar system was brought into present conditions.

Whether the author's theory is a correct one or not, it is worthy of study, and is interesting to students in these matters. The volume is well-written and is so clearly printed as to make easy reading from that point of view.

The Genesis of Worlds may be obtained from F. E. Grant, 23 West Forty-second street, New York city, or from the publisher, H. W. Rokker, Springfield, Illinois.

In the five series, Heroes of the Nations, appears the story of Charlemagne (Charles the Great), named "the hero of two nations." It is told by H. W. Carleless Davis of Oxford, England, who presents his view, derived from careful study and research, of the first Western Emperor's personality and influence upon European history.

Two powers at this time divided Europe, one the Franks of whom Charles became the king, the other the Lombards. Charles was a statesman who placed his people in the lead, while the Lombards lost their power and individuality. "As the reorganizer of Europe Charles claims a place among the world-heroes; in him are incarnated that spirit of order and that solicitude for the general welfare by which the true statesman of whatever race and epoch may invariably be known. * * * * The policy of Charles had its beginnings upon Frankish soil; the advancement of Frankish interests was the motive which started him on his career of conquest; and even after establishing an empire which was the negation of nationality he remained to the last a Frank of the Franks."

This is the man whose life the reader follows with the author. The latter analyzes the events of these years in a masterly manner and the whole makes a vivid narrative. The volume is uniform with others of the series, and is well illustrated.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, are the publishers.

In a little book entitled Bread and Bread-Making, Mrs. S. T. Rorer gives some very excellent and valuable hints regarding the staff-of-life, so named because it forms so large a part of the diet of American families. She says in her preface that the object of the work is two-fold—first, to give in a concise form a list of recipes to be used in every day life; and second, to point out the reasons why we have failures. Mrs. Rorer is well qualified to speak wisely of the matter, and many housekeepers will welcome the little book.

Arnold & Company, Philadelphia, are its publishers.

Discourse on Method, by Rene Descartes, is a little pamphlet published by The Open Court Publishing company, of Chicago. The discourse is divided by the author into six parts which may be read or studied independently. The pamphlet is a welcome addition to the Religion of Science Library, reproducing these important thoughts of one of the greatest philosophers of his day.

In the excellent little Nugget series comes one made up of selections from Macauley, Stanley, Froude, Fiske, Armstrong and Emerson. Macauley is represented by a considerable part of his brilliant essay upon History; Emerson talks of The Titans; Armstrong is represented by a paper on the instinct and art of writing history, and Fiske offers a philosophic view of the influence of environment, etc. The title page is decorated with a fine reproduction of Watts' striking portrait of Macauley. Fords, Howard & Hulbert are the publishers.

Max O'Rell entitles his first novel Woman and Artist, and, though the Frenchman enjoys his customary little fling at John Bull's land, he has at the same time written a story of London scenes and English people.

The opening pages picture the ideal home life of a successful artist, Philip Grantham, and his wife Dora. For six years they had lived in perfect harmony until the serpent enters their Eden and the artist is bitten with a desire for greater riches than are his, believing he is inspired only by his love and ambition for his better-half. He is the inventor of a shell to be used in warfare and attempts to sell the patent to both French and Russian governments. The French nation pay him a large sum for his invention and upon acquiring this money he gives up their studio home and they move into a fashionable part of London, establishing a mode of living far beyond his income. His painting is seemingly abandoned and he plunges into social dissipation and the race for wealth, living in a state of mental absorption, and careless of the present, looks only toward the time when the desired goal shall have been reached. Dora attempts to comply with his wishes but resents the loss of their former happy days, and rebels against their present existence. As a result of the artist's plans the pair become entangled in a series of complications which finally bring about a disastrous culmination.

Several pages are taken up with a satirical description of a London social function, embellished with the foreign writer's usual clap-trap regarding the American woman abroad. The story is amusing enough, but the work as a whole is decidedly mediocre. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

A well written story along historical lines is one entitled A Man of His Age, by Hamilton Drummond. It is of the times of Catherine de Medici, of Jeanne and of Henry of Navarre, and in the days when the Huguenots lived in terror of their lives, as well they might, since bloodshed was as common as the falling of summer showers.

The story is well written, but one wonders if there has not been enough of these revivals of the bloody times of old, and if the time and strength and talent used may not find better employment than in filling the world with such pictures of horrors, when there is so much need of peace and harmony everywhere.

Harper and Brothers are the publishers of the story.

"Had we never loved sae kindly,
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted."

Allan McCaulay in his story of The Rhymer weaves a web of romance about the friendship of Robert Burns and the Clarinda of his poems, Mrs. MacLehose, who is pictured as a flighty, little "grass-widow," whose devotion to the Scotch bard overruled her discretion and very nearly wrecked the happiness of a young girl under her protection. In the old town of Edinburgh, the scene of action takes place, at a time when the ploughman-poet was in the height of his fame, and sought after by dames of high and low degree.

The author does not paint the great poet in the most attractive colors, but he makes the story one of interest, and a picture of the Eighteenth century days when society was somewhat in the rough; when ladies said, "Oh, Lud!" and their cavaliers were all "four bottle men."

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"Uncle Billy's chillin' agin. Seems like he can't git 'em broke with bervin nor nothin'! My man, see him a-sittin' out in the sun, tilted agin' the house in his chair, just a-shakin like a yaller dog in a thunder storm." Thus speaks one of Miss Caroline Brown's characters in her war-time story of Indiana, entitled, Knights in Fustian. In part, the novel is an account of the doings of the Knights of the Golden Cross, which included in its aims both crime and the disruption of the Union. The book shows some of the means by which Governor Morton broke up the organization, arresting the leaders and preventing an uprising which, if it had been successful, would have told very seriously upon the result of the war.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

"The large courtyard—a veritable garden close—lay in the very heart of the city block. One passing along the cobble-stoned street outside would never have suspected its existence; a stranger entering it unaware from the shadowy corridor must have stood still as Noel now did, in an ecstasy of delight at sight of it."

In this garden, the tropical beauties of which are painted in glowing colors, takes place the events of a week of Noel Lepeyre's life in the dwelling of her aunt, in the old French quarter of New Orleans.

The story, written by Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, is entitled The Queen's Garden, and tells of the coming of the beautiful Noel to this quaint, old Southern mansion at the invitation of her Tante Marguerite. Upon her arrival she finds the aunt, whom she is never to see, stricken with yellow fever and unable to receive the niece for whose welcome she has made loving preparations. The home is deserted, save for the presence of a faithful, negro servant, and the young girl is left alone to wander at will though the empty rooms and neglected garden.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

The Story of Madame La Tour, written by Mrs. A. G. Paddock, was first published some eighteen years ago, but will again be received with renewed interest, owing to the recent controversy concerning the election of the Mormon, Brigham Roberts, to a seat in Congress.

The tale is one of Salt Lake City and follows chiefly the fortunes and misfortunes of a single family, incidentally tracing the development of the Mormon system and revealing some of the methods of its workings. The heroine, Louise LaTour, is not a creation of fancy, but a woman who suffered much at the hands of the Latter Day Saints.

Published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

A new edition of Chalmette, by Clinton Ross, comes from the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. The story is about some incidents connected with the war of 1812, in which are introduced some historical characters of that period. Among them are Andrew Jackson—Old Hickory—and Jean Lafitte, the pirate and smuggler. The scenes are laid in and about New Orleans, then they are transplanted to Paris, and the account is a history of the adventures and love affairs of Captain Robe, before and during the battle of New Orleans, taken from an old manuscript written by the hero of the tale.

Among the stories for children, Mary P. Wells Smith's writings may rightfully be classed as standard works in juvenile literature. Two volumes in her Jolly Good Times Series are entitled More Good Times at Hackmatack, and Jolly Good Times To-day.

The former sets forth the doings of Parson Strong's young family and their friends in one of the hill towns in Western Massachusetts, fifty or sixty years ago. Her New England children of the by-gone days are not the morbid, narrow, pinched and restricted beings that so many writers depict them, but true, warm-hearted little people, who laughed and sung, got into mischief, were punished and repented, just like the children of modern times.

Jolly Good Times To-day, the fifth number in the series, tells of the rising generation here and now. It is a merry, sensible book, charming and natural in its simple presentation of child-life. All of Mrs. Smith's writings are wholesome and entertaining reading for the young folk.

Published by Little, Brown and Co., Boston.

It was to be expected that many books written along the lines of Mr. Sheldon's In His Name, would be written and published, and possibly there can not be too many, if thus more people be reached and made to think in the right direction. Cortland Myers, D. D., is the author of one recently brought out by Street and Smith, New York. The title is the question, Would Christ Belong to a Labor Union? and the story is supposed to answer the question.

The story, if story it may be called, has little plot, and what there is is commonplace. It is written in plain language, with evidently the single purpose of bringing the Christian duties of employer and employed to the thought of the reader.

Books Received.

From J. B. Lippincott company, Philadelphia:
Chalmette. By Clinton Ross.

From Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York:
The Fate of Madame La Tour. By Mrs. A. G. Paddock. $1.00; and
Historical Nuggets. 45 cts.

From Cassell and company, New York:
The Life of Nelson. By Robert Southey. 10 cents.

From Arnold and company, Philadelphia:
Bread and Bread-Making. By Mrs. S. T. Rorer. 50 cts.

From the Doubleday & McClure Co. New York:
The Taming of the Shrew. Introduction by Ada Rehan. $1.25;
Kela Bai. By Charles Johnston. 50 cts;
Bennie Ben Cree. By Arthur Colton. 50 cts;
Flame, Electricity and the Camera. By George Iles. $2.00; and
Nature's Garden. By Neltkje Blanchan. $3.00.

From R. F. Fenno & Company, New York:
The Waters of Edera. By Ouida. $1.50.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:
The Son of the Wolf. By Jack London. $1.50; and
Robert Tournay. By William Sage. $1.50.

FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—MRS. AMOS FESCHLER, Box 226, Romeo, Mich.

Female Troubles Overcome

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—MRS. CLARA STIEBER, Diller, Neb.

No More Pain

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—MRS. E. F. CUSTER, Brule, Wis.

LITTLE GERTIE'S WONDERFUL MEMORY

Gertie Cochrane is a little girl nine years old, who lives in Mount Vernon, Ill. She has a wonderful memory, which has puzzled all the doctors who know her, for they cannot understand how so young a child can manage to keep so much knowledge in her little brain.

Gertie began to walk when only seven months old, and when ten months old could talk as well as most children do when they are two years of age. She

GERTIE COCHRANE.

remembers every new word mentioned in her hearing, and day by day gathered up the knowledge which she now possesses.

She answers instantly and from memory of thousands of difficult questions relating to a great variety of subjects. She can give the population of all the large cities of the world, dates of discoveries, inaugurations, political history, dates of great battles, with generals officiating and numbers killed and wounded; national debts of all nations, including the United States, and can give its exact size every year since the time of George Washington. She states the financial history of world's fairs, including the great Chicago World's Fair. She names the presidents and vice presidents, giving them in order, both backward and forward; the kings and queens of foreign nations, capitals of all states and nations of the earth, and her knowledge of Bible history, dates, events and the like is remarkable.

When making her instant reply to any difficult question, her bright eyes sparkle with fun, and her winsome, childish ways are endearing to all who knew her. In appearance Gertie is of slender form, has oval features and auburn hair that curls in a sunny mass over a shapely head. She is a thorough child, lavishing a wealth of tender affection on an ordinary doll, and she enters into the pleasures of childhood with keen enjoyment.

"The Noblest Mind

The best contentment has." Yet, however noble in mind, no man or woman can have perfect contentment without physical health. The blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in good order. The best means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's Pills. 25c.

STARS AND STRIPES IN MANILA SCHOOLS

Manila Tribune.

A signal is given by the principal of the school. Every student or pupil rises in his place. The flag is brought forward to the principal or teacher. While it is being brought forward the military salute is given, which is as follows:

The right hand is uplifted, palm downward to a line with the forehead close to it. While thus standing with the hand uplifted and in the attitude of salute, all the pupils repeat together, slowly and distinctly, the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands. One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

At the words as pronounced in the pledge, "to my flag," each one extends the right hand gracefully, palm downward, toward the flag, until the end of the pledge of affirmation. Then all hands drop to the side. The pupils, still standing, all sing in unison the song, "America," "My country 'tis of thee."

In the primary departments, where the children are very small, they are taught and repeat instead of the pledge as given for the older children:

"I give my hand, my head, my heart to my country; one country, one people, one flag."

In some schools the salute is given in silence, as an act of reverence, unaccompanied by any pledge. At a signal, as the flag reaches its station, the right hand is raised, palm downward, to a horizontal position against the forehead and held there until the flag is dipped and returned to a vertical position. Then at a second signal the hand is dropped to the side and the pupil takes his seat.

Principals may adopt the "Silent Salute" for a daily exercise and the "Pledge Salute" for special occasions.

Encouraging.

Whyte—They tell me your daughter is learning to sing.

Smythe—I am glad to hear you say so. She is trying hard enough, I know, but I must say that so far I haven't seen any evidences of success myself.—Somerville Journal.

THE FILIPINOS FOND OF MUSIC

Islands Full of Strolling Bands—The Piano Is Very Popular.

Music with the Filipinos holds a high place in their esteem, says a San Isidro correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle. And it is music such as we know that particularly appeals to them. Naturally inclined to such an accomplishment, many of the young women, of purest Tagalo families, have received careful instruction in both instrumental and vocal branches of the art, and oftentimes display not only talent, but much cultivation.

In addition to the band that exists in nearly every town, no matter how insignificant in size, there is almost invariably a small but capable orchestra. Though primarily for service in the churches, these orchestras are nevertheless available for siestas or other purely social affairs. One hears much of the Filipino bands as being only players "by ear." This I find is an error. The bandsmen, in common with the other members of the race, are undoubtedly gifted with a quick ear for simple strains and, like the southern negro, possess a well-developed faculty for harmony. It is not, however, upon these natural qualifications alone that their musical execution depends. The music of "Up the Street," "Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night," together with the score of many high-class orchestral compositions, is for sale by music houses on the crowded Escolta.

"BACK THEY WENT TO COLLEGE DAYS."

That the bands and orchestras play in public entirely without notes is principally due to a marvelous musical memory and not to their ability to play "by ear"—the commonly ascribed source of their cleverness. Diligent practice, with notes in hand, coupled with a quick perception as to our favorite band selections, made it possible for these native organizations to serenade us with our own popular airs almost as soon as they were played by our own bands.

Occasionally wandering bands of musicians are seen in the smaller towns. Strollers in the true sense of that word, since they idle their way along the green-fringed dusty roads that wander in such an aimless way from village to village. These strolling musicians halt, oftentimes, by stream side or in shady place seemingly for additional practice of their simple tunes, but in reality stopping out of sheer donothingness. This class of music-makers have for their usual equipment naught but sweet, clear-noted flutes with which to carry the air and double-barreled horns—all of bamboo. Oftentimes desperately ragged, and always barefooted, the little group strikes up strange and weird airs, the time being equally as curious as the melody. Dust beats up in little puffs from beneath their splayed feet as the players mark the cadence; nimble fingers—sadly dirty, alas!—rise and fall or flutter over the openings in the creamy-white bamboo flutes, and the quick limpid notes of the favorite march, "Viva Pio del Pilar," dart swiftly toward our ears. Again they play. This time there trickles from out the flutes the sweet notes of the song of the pilgrims to the shrine of Antipolo. They are the sounds of dropping water, of a crystal bell struck softly or the clear, high notes of the scarlet tanager in the cherry trees in faraway America. And to the accompaniment of the larger instruments floats the song of the pilgrims along on even and gentle waves of bass and baritone or sets the hot afternoon air throbbing with the deep "oomp, oomp" of the chorus of "Pio del Pilar con Valor Singular."

I have in mind one band in particular. The leader was a small man, even among his own undersized people. Though totally blind he himself had made all of glistening horns and slender, polished flutes of his players. It was perhaps not music of high order that they gave us while we were halted for rest on the banks of the San Fernando, and yet it was not altogether displeasing. And when, as a finale, there sang in our ears the notes of "The Star-Spangled Banner," with accompanying soft breathing from the heavier basses, the blind man stood erect and his tattered hat was dashed to the ground. Soldiers and players alike bared their heads, but none was quicker than the leader. Stage play, perhaps it was, but we thought not, for never was an Englishman more devout in his toast of "The Queen! God Bless Her!" than was that Filipino when, the air concluded, he stretched out his arms appealingly and with choking voice cried, "It is the song of liberty, senors. I, too, was once a soldier and fought for liberty. Holy liberty!"

From their homes we have frequently heard and enjoyed excellent piano music and on the occasion when General Wheeler and staff were entertained by Senor Ambrosio Bautista at the latter's home in Panique after an indescribable meal we were given a real treat by the daughters of the house. Schubert's serenade and "Non e Ver" took us completely by surprise. And when another daughter played Chaminade's "The Flatterer" and played it with that soft insistence that it deserves, our surprise was genuine astonishment.

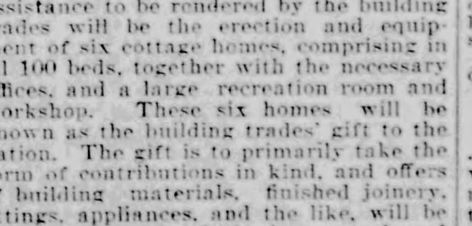
Such proficiency among the younger people is not rare—especially among the wealthier classes. Many of the larger homes have handsomely finished music-rooms. In one magnificent house in Apalit one great room was decorated with creditable frescoes. Upon the walls hung a well executed copy of St. Cecilia, with a number of engravings; some medallions of carved wood, with a beautiful music rack of the fine dark narra wood, and two pianos gave all needed evidence of the taste of the family.

It was in a similar but smaller house in San Fernando that I once saw a life replica of the painting, "On Outpost." A piano had been carried from a store-room into the great paved lower hall that all the more substantial houses possess, and, gathered about the instrument or sitting on the wide stone stairway, was a crowd of Fifty-First Iowa men. Song followed song and listeners sat silent under the influence of music of home and home land. Candle lights shone but dimly, but faces glowed brightly when some favorite song rang out. At the piano was a sergeant—a college boy—and his face was eager as he looked up once and said to the quartet: "Now, fellows, give us that medley that the glee club sang on our Illinois trip." Back they went to college days. As they sang the pretty medley taps sounded from away up at headquarters and as an echo the quartet drifted into the music of the call. Bret Harte's words, "From afar comes a star. Love, Good-Night," never sounded more sweetly.

But it is a Filipino serenade that varies most widely from our preconceived notions concerning such gentle affairs. Here in these islands, where moonlight nights of gorgeous brilliancy are in abundance; where yiang-ylang and dwarf orange trees bloom nearly the year around, filling the nights with fragrance; where there really seems to be nothing wanting in such seductive aids to softly breathed music beneath a window, the serenaders deliberately abandon such help and go by day to offer their tributes, delivering them from without the fence. Sunday morning seems to be the preferred day and hour, and only this week we at headquarters were entertained for an hour by an excellent orchestra as it played before the home of the village belle. Some of the numerous brothers of the lady had most evidently been sent scurrying to neighbors' homes for refreshments, for later we saw a roast pig handed over the back fence, to disappear up the rickety back stairs of bamboo. And not to miss the serenade—and the pig—two of the neighboring girls soon followed by way of back fence and stairs what had evidently been intended for their family's Sunday dinner. Serenade and following feasting quite filled the time from church to cock fight. Cigarettes were burned by bunches and Tagalo witticisms were evidently plentiful, for much laughter was heard. But all the girls in Luzon could not have kept the gallants and musicians away from the Sunday cock fight. So at about 2 in the afternoon, with a final lively air, orchestra and cabaleros departed, the young women leaning out of the wide windows to wish good fortune to attend them in their afternoon's—sport, they call it.

FOR ENGLAND'S TRANSVAAL WOUNDED

Though laudable efforts are being made on all sides to meet the requirements of wounded soldiers returning from the Transvaal war, so that men leaving hospital may have an opportunity to regain strength before resuming their military duties, the discharged and too frequently permanently invalided soldier appears to have been forgotten, says the London Gentlewoman. With the aid of the building trades of Great Britain, an effort is to be made to keep the discharged soldier out of the last resort of



ONE OF THE HOMES.

the helpless—the workhouse—to which he is too liable to drift, even when provided with the meagre pension granted to those who are maimed for life in the service of their country. Lord Pirbright has generously given an extensive freehold site at Bisley for the erection of suitable homes of rest, where the discharged soldier, who has been through the campaign may have an opportunity for regaining strength before he again atttempts to enter the battle of life, or where the permanently maimed or invalided may be assured a comfortable abode in which to end their days. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Help society is making the arrangements for the maintenance of the homes to be erected on this site, under a scheme initiated by H. R. H. Princess Christian, who has formed a special home sub-committee to attend to this matter. The extent of the assistance to be rendered by the building trades will be the erection and equipment of six cottage homes, comprising in all 100 beds, together with the necessary offices, and a large recreation room and workshop. These six homes will be known as the building trades' gift to the nation. The gift is to primarily take the form of contributions in kind, and offers of building materials, finished joinery, fittings, appliances, and the like, will be gladly welcomed. It is, however, hoped that where firms cannot see their way to contribute in kind, they will not hesitate to assist with cash to meet the cost of such labor as cannot be gratuitously obtained. The value of the gifts in kind, up to March 1, after a collection of only six weeks' is $2,500, and $5,000 has been received in cash. Another $25,000 in cash is, however, required, as well as gifts in kind to the value of $30,000, in order to complete the scheme as intended.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

The Inconsiderate Prince.

"It's too bad, deah boy, that the Prince is so inconsiderate."

"In what way, old chap?"

"He's a grandfather, don't you know, for the third time. How can we expect us to imitate him to that widiculous extent, don't you know?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Value of a Good Name.

"He won a prize at the amateur photographic exhibition."

"What! He never made a good picture in his life. All his efforts I ever saw were nothing but gray smudges."

"That's right. He labeled one of them 'A Day in London.'" — Philadelphia Press.

A Wise Woman.

He—Isn't it an awful bother not to have a pocket?

She—Bother? No. It saves a heap of trouble trying to find it.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

REVOLUTIONIZED!

Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Blood and Liver by the Wonderful New Discovery Swamp-Root.

Tens of Thousands of Men and Women Owe Their Health, in Fact, Their Lives, to the Wonderful Curative Properties of this Great Kidney Remedy.

BLADE READERS MAY HAVE A SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE.

You Cannot Obtain Life Insurance When Your Kidneys are Out of Order.

The most important organs in the human body are the kidneys.

They remove all the waste and poison from the system. They are the natural filters of the body, and just as sure as water is purer and clearer after it has passed through a filter, so is the human system purer, so is the blood richer and more rosy when the kidneys are properly performing their functions. You may feel as though you have no kidney or bladder trouble. It is best to be on the safe side. Find out whether your father or mother had kidney trouble, and if so be on your guard, for no disease follows from generation to generation like kidney disease.

When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, plenty of ambition but no strength, sediment in the urine after standing twenty-four hours, scanty supply with scalding irritation in passing it, may be obliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. Catarrh of the bladder, gravel, excess of uric acid, you may feel as though you have heart trouble. Rheumatism, bloating, dark circles under the eyes, weak stomach, poor digestion are unmistakable evidence that your kidneys need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the wonderful discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and it will be found in the dispensary of every well regulated hospital; it is taken and recommended by the foremost physicians in the land. Thousands of men and women occupying useful positions to-day owe their very lives to the use of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

In order that all our readers may know Swamp-Root for what it is, and participate in its great benefits, every Blade reader who will send their name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will be sent a sample bottle of Swamp-Root absolutely free by mail. Also a pamphlet of valuable information pertaining to kidney and bladder diseases and containing some of the thousands of testimonial letters received from grateful sufferers cured. Swamp-Root being so successful our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle and to be sure and state that they read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar bottles at drug stores everywhere.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 6, MAY 6, 1900.

Jesus Warning and Inviting.

Matt. 11:20-30.

Read Isaiah 23. Memory verses, 25-30.

Golden Text: Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11:28.

20. Then began he to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done, because they repented not:

21. Woe unto thee, Chorazin! woe unto thee, Bethsaida! For if the mighty works, which were done in you, had been done in Tyre and Sidon, they would have repented long ago in sackcloth and ashes.

22. But I say unto you, it shall be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon at the day of judgment, then for you.

23. And thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto heaven, shall be brought down to hell; for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained until this day.

24. But I say unto you, That it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom in the day of judgment, than for thee.

25. At that time Jesus answered and said, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven and earth, because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent, and hast revealed them unto babes.

26. Even so, Father; for so it seemed good in thy sight.

27. All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsover the Son will reveal him.

28. Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

29. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

30. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.

The Lesson in Every Day Life.

I thank thee .... that thou didst hide ... from the wise, ... and didst reveal them unto babes! (v. 25). Do you realize that those bright eyed little creatures looking up into your face can understand the deepest truths of life as well as or better than you can yourself? If you do not believe that, you are not in very good shape for teaching. If you want proof of it, recall the days of your own childhood, when these great conceptions of duty, destiny, and God flashed upon your soul with a hundred million candle-power. I can remember an impression of infinity and eternity made upon my mind when I was eight years old, in comparison to the vividness of which all others are like the light from a glow-worm. The teacher's real business is not so much to teach those pranky little creatures to see what they do not see as to make them believe and confess that what they do see is real and true. Who would not give all he possesses to get back the clearness of those childhood visions! You will learn more from the little ones than you will ever teach them, if you are humble enough.

Come unto me....and I will give you rest (v. 28). How many of life's most precious invitations pass unheard or unheeded! How many sources of comfort we fail to avail ourselves of! It is no sign that there are no invitations to rest and peace because you do not hear them, nor any comfort because you do not appropriate it. There are those who do not, or will not, hear the voice of Christ, who deny the reality of the invitation or of the comfort. But there are others who really listen to the call, and who really experience the rest and peace. You might as well tell the convalescent who sits in the soft sunshine, and grows strong in its light and life, that it has no potency for good, as to tell the true Christian that Jesus Christ cannot fulfil his promise.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me (v. 29). Some horses may escape the bridle and some oxen the yoke, but no man ever did or ever will. There is no use kicking and bucking. The way to do is to bear it patiently. One of my friends out West used to break his horses by putting an empty bag on their backs first, and gradually filling it with oats until they had a load like a saddle and rider before they knew it. Another used to throw them down, tie their feet, strap a saddle on their back, straddle them, then cut their bands, and, when they rose, settle down with his whole weight on their tender backs. It was all the same in the long run. Both had to bear their burdens. It may be easier if ours are laid upon us gently, so that we can get used to them; but there is no use rearing and plunging even when they are strapped on suddenly. Be patient; be submissive. Don't tempt the whip and spur. Move softly, step gently, and you will learn wonderful lessons under the yoke.—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in S. S. Times.

NOVEL SHOE THAT LACES IN REAR

One of the most prolific classes of patents relates to shoes, shoe machinery and shoe fastenings, particularly the last. Most of them are designs for improvement in laces, the avoidance of untying, or for their more convenient fastening, by means of glove fasteners or otherwise. Something entirely novel, however, is the design of the shoe shown here, the invention of Harvey W. Fowler of Chicago. Instead of fastening the

FASTENS IN THE REAR.

shoe in front, on the upper, as is usual, he proposes fastening it in the rear. The part which serves as a tongue is of enlarged proportions, and when unfastened it gives access to the whole shoe, so that the foot can be slipped in over the counter. Then, instead of the usual lacing attachments, ball fasteners are applied to adjacent sides of the back opening, and to the tongue, or "quarter," thereby securing the shoe on the foot and doing away with unsecured, overlapping edges.

A Strangle Hold.

The millionaire lobbyist had rudely rejected the suitor for his daughter's hand.

"Never mind," said the young man calmly as he picked up his hat. "I will see you later."

"Not if I see you first," said the lobbyist coarsely.

"You will have to see me," said the youth.

"What do you mean by that?" snarled the old schemer.

"I mean," said the youth, calmly, "that I have every assurance that I will be elected to the next legislature, and you know it is going to be a reform body."

Then the old man quailed before him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Lesson in Hygiene.

"Faith," said the janitor philosopher, "if iny wan iver told ye tobacco wud unsteady ye'er hand, jus' rade up a few accounts av the Boers' aim."—Chicago News.

His Plans to Keep His Wife From Nocturnal Borrowing

His wife had acquired the habit of going at night when he slept to where his trousers hung and taking money from their pockets, but in this instance it is the consequences that are interesting, says the Chicago Tribune. He is the proprietor of a business that brings him a large income. There are rush hours in his business, and at such times much bad money finds its way to his coffers. In the course of a year, usually, he gathers a large bundle of counterfeit notes of large and small denominations.

He was thinking one way or some plan to break his wife of her nocturnal borrowing. While he was studying out the plan he thought also of the bundle of bad bills then in his safe. He never knew just why he was keeping the bad money until that moment.

"That's a brighter idea than I have had for years," he said, and he smiled with satisfaction that evening as he filled three of his pockets with the counterfeits. He took no other sort of money, except ten cents for car fare.

He couldn't go to sleep that night and could hardly keep from chuckling with mirth. He managed, however, to simulate sleep, and, out of a corner of his eye, saw his loving helpmeet help herself to the bills. She took some from each of the three rolls, thinking he wouldn't miss them. The next morning he hurried off to his office, so his wife wouldn't get time to repent and tell him what she had done.

Several times that day he went to a window and looked out, just to be alone with his thoughts and be happy. A telephone message came for him in the afternoon. It was from a big store in State street.

"Hello. Are you married?" came the question over the telephone.

"Yes. Is that any of your business?"

"It may be. There's a woman over here who says she's your wife."

"Well, what of it?"

"You'd better come over and see."

He hurried to the store, doubting and agitated.

His wife had been shopping. She bought things so liberally that the salesman who served her was delighted. The bill of goods amounted to $18, and it was for trinkets only, such as women buy who have lots of money. She handed over four $5 bills. She waited for her change. The salesman returned, but he was not smiling suavely.

"I'm sorry, madam, but these bills are bad."

"Bad?" And, with a long, cold, withering look, she gathered up the bills, and handed over two $10 bills.

And another wait the salesman came back, and he was not smiling then either.

"I'm sorry to inform you, madam, that these bills are bad also."

She started to say something to him, but just at that moment the right words were too hard to find. But she could still look chilling glances at him. She slowly picked up the two returned bills and stuffed them into the off side of her purse. Her fingers were not moving deftly, but she managed to draw out a $20 bill. With icy deliberation she passed it over the counter.

"See if that is bad, too," she said, with fine irony.

She was breathing hard, but otherwise she was perfectly calm, while she waited. Soon the salesman came back. His face was in hard, set lines.

"It is," he said with an effort.

"Give me that money, you—you—wretch."

"I'm sorry, madam, but——"

The overworked salesman was saved the labor of finishing such a difficult sentence. A house detective stepped up beside her and finished it for him by telling her she would have to come to the office of the superintendent. He was a police officer with a star on his vest, and she avoided a scene by going with him.

Her husband settled the matter by telling the superintendent the whole story and paying the bill with good money.

"DEM FIGGAIRE."

Another story of the wongan camp comes to me from a Lewiston informant who journeys back to town with a great unrest in his soul.

He has been up in the woods.

"I no lak' maself up dere," said he. "Ah-h, non, ba gar, I no lak' leetle beet. Fus' day I work de boss he say to me, 'Felix, yo' have bo't wan schack-knife at de wongan. ("Wongan" is the logging camp's general store.) Now don' yo' fugget dat.'

"But I no geet that knife. I don't understan' p'rap jus' w'at dat mean, but I say nottings. De nex' day de boss he say to me, 'Felix, yo' don' want fugget dat yo' bo't to-day at de wongan wan red shirt.'

"But I no geet dat red shirt, no sah-h-h.

"De nex' day he say to me dat I geet wan pair robbaire boot. But I no geet dem either. An' dat t'ing kip on till I t'ink p'rap I no work dere som'more. So I say wan day to dat boss:

"'I t'ink p'rap I settle maself up wit you' 'cause I t'ink I go away.'

"'All r-r-rat,' says he, 'come up to the wongan.'

"And when we get up dere he tak' down wan beeg book and put on hees spick-tackle an' he say:

"'Fus' der 's wan shack-knife; dat be wan day's work.'

"Dat be the knife dat I no see at all.

"Den he say, 'Nex' dere be wan red shirt. Dat be wan's day work. Den dere be pair robbaire boot, dat be anodder day's work.'

"'But,' I say maself to heem, 'I don' see none of them shack-knife, nor dem robbaire boot, nor dem red shirt. How yo' do dat t'ing?' I say to heem.

"'Oh,' say he, 'dat what de figgaire say and he figgaire don' lie. Hain' yo' nevaire hear, Felix, dat de figgaire nevaire lie?'

"I tol' heem dat I t'ink dat I hear maself som't'ing 'bout dat.

"'Wal,' say he, 'dat be r-rat. Now I tak' set down in dem figgaire de robbaire boot and the red shirt and de rest. Den I set down de won, two t'ree day work. Den I subtrack. See. Dat leeve me owe yo' nottin'. Bot de figgaire be fair, very fair! Yo' don' owe me nottin's, either. So good-bye to yo' Felix. I can't stay talk to yo' nottin's more, 'cause I'm ver' beezy.'

"I ban t'ink 'bout dem figgaire. Dey be queer t'ing, eh?—Lewiston Journal.

Getting at the Facts.

Wife (after the honeymoon)—Why did you deceive me about your income?

Husband—I didn't, my dear.

Wife—Yes you did. You told me you were getting $50 a week when you asked me to marry you.

Husband—You evidently misunderstood me. I said my position was worth $50—and so it is—but for some reason best known to the boss he gives me only $10.—Chicago News.

Bad Toys for Vegetarians.

She—I've bought a Noah's ark as a birthday gift for the Jones' little boy.

He—Good gracious! Don't you know the Joneses are vegetarians?

She—Well, what of that?

He—Why, the Jones baby will be sure to put the animals in his mouth, and probably swallow some of them.—Philadelphia Press.

An Unhappy Lot.

"That advertisement said my baldness could be cured if I would send a sample of my hair."

"Well?"

"None of the men in our office could spare me the sample."—Detroit Free Press.

Tastes Differ.

Mrs. Spinks—Yes, I wish to hire a servant girl. Do you like dogs?

Applicant—No, mum.

Mrs. Spinks—Then you won't do.

Applicant—Please, mum, when I told Mr. Spinks I hated dogs and 'ud like to kill them, every one, he said I'd just suit.—New York Weekly.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

IF YOU HAVE
Rheumatism
and drugs and doctors fail to cure you write to me, and I will send you free a trial package of a simple remedy, which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 50 years' standing. This is no humbug or deception but an honest remedy that you can test without spending a cent. It recently cured a lady who had been an invalid for 52 years. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 631 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173,000

OUR BICYCLE BARGAIN.

Elsewhere we make a bicycle offer, which will be open for but a short time. The wheel is a good, strong roadster, well built, of the latest pattern, and is worth much more than the price we ask. Read the advertisement, and if you want the best wheel in the United States for the money, send in your order very promptly. Where else can you buy a guaranteed wheel for twenty dollars?

MORGAN AND EXPANSION.

There is not much consolation for the anti-expansionists in the returns from Alabama. The struggle was over the nomination of Democratic candidates for the legislature. That body will have to fill the seat now occupied by John T. Morgan in the United States Senate. Morgan is a candidate for re-election, and an avowed expansionist. He believes in holding the Philippines, and making a market for the products of the United States in the Orient. He is the champion in the Senate of the Nicaragua canal, which he advocates because of the immense benefit it will be to our commerce across the Pacific. Opposed to him was Governor Johnston, who is an avowed anti-expansionist—a Democrat of the Bryan stripe.

Just look at the result! The candidates pledged to support Morgan were victorious almost everywhere. There is not the smallest doubt of his re-election. Birmingham, which is the home of Governor Johnston, went three to one for Morgan. County after county voted five or six or ten to one for Morgan. The Johnston men were snowed under everywhere. Alabama is a rock-ribbed Democratic state. Bryan has preached anti-expansion and his silly protectorate Philippine theory all over it. The issue was as squarely made as it could be, and the Democrats voted overwhelmingly for Morgan and expansion. We take it that Democrats are pretty much alike, the country over, and that this Alabama contest is an index to their position in other states. Of course, Alabama will give her electoral vote to Bryan this year—not because her Democrats believe in his anti-expansionism, but because of the negro-rule bogie. But in other states, where this issue does not exist, they will vote against Bryan. He will meet with a worse defeat then than he experienced in 1896.

GATES AND HIS TRUST.

The necessity of finding some solution for the trust problem has a new illustration. John W. Gates, the head of the American Steel and Wire trust, has just shown what an unscrupulous man may do to the injury of the public.

He had a number of factories belonging to the trust shut down, throwing nearly 6,000 men out of work. The reason alleged was that there had been overproduction, that dealers in iron and steel products were loaded down with heavy stocks, and that prices must fall if production was not curtailed.

This sent the stock of the trust tumbling in price. Timid holders were eager to sell. Mr. Gates and his friends bought freely at the decline. Meanwhile men engaged in other branches of the iron and steel trade came to the front with an emphatic denial that there is any overproduction, or that a collapse in prices is probable. The Gates scheme was simply a stock-jobbing operation, by a reckless speculator, devoid of business morality. The closed mills, or a number of them, are to be reopened, the men will be set to work again, the stock of the trust will rise, and Gates and his friends will sell their recent purchases at a handsome profit.

Of course this cold-blooded manipulation has met with unbounded condemnation among all honorable business men. The Eastern shareholders in the American Steel and Wire company—Gates's headquarters are in Chicago—are said to be combining to oust him and his clique, and a petition was put in circulation on the New York Stock Exchange to have this particular stock removed from the trading list of the exchange. It remains to be seen whether these things will be accomplished.

That such operations should increase the popular feeling against trusts is not a matter of wonder. There must some remedy be found. It is all very well for the brainless political agitator to fill the air with denunciation of trusts—but how are you going to remedy the evil? Statesmen are anxiously studying the problem, but so far no really effective plan has been evolved, except by a change in the national constitution—a resolution for which is now pending in the house. This gives to the national government full powers in the matter, and clears the present legal difficulties out of the way. It is to be hoped the resolution will pass both houses at this session, that the amendment may be submitted to the state legislatures at their sessions next winter.

The Louisiana election was a farce. It was the first held under the new law, which practically disfranchises the negroes of the state. There were three tickets in the field—the Democratic, the Republican and a third supported by a fusion of sugar planters, independents and Populists, but the former has carried the state by a majority which is about 30,000. The result is not a triumph of any given principle or policy, but simply of race prejudice and political fossilization.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency is being widely discussed. President McKinley will be renominated, so the selection of his running mate is the only topic for speculation in connection with the national convention. The discussion, so far has developed that there are many Republicans of national prominence who would make admirable candidates and add strength to the canvass. New York suggests the names of Governor Roosevelt and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff; Massachusetts has Secretary Long; Iowa has Senator Allison and Representative Dolliver; Colorado, Senator Wolcott; Wisconsin, Senator Spooner; Minnesota, Senator Davis; Wisconsin, ex-Governor Merriam; Indiana, Senator Fairbanks; and there are yet others who have been named, among them General Otis.

Undoubtedly Governor Roosevelt would be the choice of a vast majority of the Republicans of the nation. Every one has confidence in his ability and integrity, and a high degree of admiration for his record, civic and military. He, however, refuses to have his name considered. It is altogether probable that he proposes being a candidate for the Presidential nomination four years hence, and does not regard the Vice Presidency as a vantage-ground for that ambition. Whether he would yield his own convictions were the national convention to insist upon his nomination is impossible to say.

The idea that the Vice Presidency is an undesirable position, and a short cut to political oblivion was disproved, as to the first, by the late Garret A. Hobart. He was a man of force and character, and of rare judgment. He made himself invaluable to President McKinley, and the two men were very warm personal friends. Had Mr. Hobart lived, he would doubtless have shown that when the Vice Presidency is equivalent to political extinction it is only when the incumbent deserves oblivion. Nor have we any doubt that this would be the case with Governor Roosevelt. He is too strong a man, and stands too well with the people. On the contrary, he would make the Vice Presidency what it ought to be—the second place in influence, if not in political power.

HOAR AND AGUINALDO.

The most effective answer has been made to Senator Hoar's speech on the Philippines, which he delivered on the 17th. In the course of his remarks, he eulogized Aguinaldo, whom he compared to Joubert, Nathan Hale and other pure-minded patriots. He urged that the United States shall abandon the Philippines, in order to show this Tagal prodigy to come out of hiding and re-assume his dictatorship.

The answer to the Massachusetts Senator is found in the documents transmitted to the Senate the next day in response to a resolution of inquiry. From them it is clear that the insurrection was carefully planned by Aguinaldo and his friends. The Americans were to be swept away, and all the plans were laid to burn Manila and massacre all the foreigners there—not only Americans, but all other of white blood.

Among the documents sent the Senate is a letter of Col. Armes Blanco, a Filipino. He details the plans of the plot. Parties of natives had been given designated positions to begin the work of firing the city simultaneously, that the American soldiers should be hemmed in by fire, and thus be prevented from leaving their barracks. The Americans intercepted a letter which gave them an inkling of the plot, and thus it could not be carried out, though a large part of the Tondo district was ravaged by the flames.

Senator Hoar must have had an interesting half-hour when these letters and documents were read to the Senate. If he has any patriotic feeling, he should acknowledge his folly in placing a vengeful, treacherous half-breed on a level with Nathan Hale, who laid down his life gladly for his country. Heroes and patriots do not plan midnight arson and wholesale murder, nor do they abandon wives and children to save their lives or prevent capture.

TOO MANY POETS.

There are too many poets in the United States. Many of them write fairly good verse; good enough to print. Many others fail; and the latter are the most insistent in their efforts to get into the glory of type. The Blade has for years been the recipient of a steady stream of poetry, coming from all over the United States. It is a poor week which does not bring us enough poems, were they all printed, to make a solid page of this paper.

The Canadian press is beginning to complain of a superabundance of poetical contributions. The Boer war, and the brave work of the Canadian contingent of the British army, has stirred the budding poets, and they not only break out in verse, but send it to the editors. The Montreal Witness has received so much that it endeavors to stem the tide by the following plain editorial statement:

The Witness receives a great deal of poetry which it does not print. This is sometimes due to bad syntax, bad measure and bad rhymes, sometimes to being out of date, or getting so before it can be published, sometimes, though very seldom, indeed, to unworthy sentiments. Much is left out without any of these reasons. The spelling, the grammar, the measure, the rhymes, are all faultless, and what is more, the sentiment is entirely correct. The trouble is that it has nothing in it worth taking so much trouble to write or so much space as would be required to print it in. No matter how patriotic, no matter how pious, no matter how moral verses are, if they have nothing in them that has not been a thousand times said quite as well, they are not needed. Every one has more to read than he can read, and every newspaper has a thousand-fold more to print than it can get into its space. The writings of the best writers are within the reach of all. There is, therefore, no need for verse with nothing in it.

The Blade most heartily endorses the views of its Canadian contemporary. Of the thousands of poems we receive each year, the bulk are of the class it so aptly describes as "having nothing in them." The form of poetry is valueless without the substance. The Blade prints as much poetry as its readers can stand—which is not a large quantity. We send back to the authors—when they enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope—very many poems which are quite worthy of publication, but which we can not use because we can not devote the whole paper to poetical effusions.

The wall paper trust has gone to smash because the independent firms made competition too lively. And that will be the ultimate fate of any trust which fails to deal fairly with the public.

NEXT WEEK

We shall begin publication, in the Weekly Blade, of the new serial, written expressly for us. It is a story of the present day, and deals with the new problems the nation is called upon to face—but, withal, is very readable indeed. It is called

The Junior Senator

THE ARMY BILL.

The bill for the reorganization of the regular army should pass congress at this session. And we are glad to see the prospects are good that this will be the outcome. Of course some concessions will have to be made, but these are inevitable in any important measure. Most legislation is a compromise. It is said the most vital parts of Secretary Root's plan, artillery increase and staff reorganization on the plan of rotation, are to be preserved by the sacrifice of promotion for merit, by exempting certain staff officers now in position from operation of the principle of rotation, and by throwing a major generalcy to Corbin and a lieutenant generalcy to Miles.

The main thing is to break the red tape methods which proved their utter ineffectiveness in actual warfare at the beginning of the Spanish war. The obstacle to the change has been the officers, settled for life in staff positions. Their influence, and that of their friends, with members of congress, would imperil the bill, if a compromise be not made which shall satisfy them. The main thing is to start the reform. In a few years, the present incumbents will be retired, and then the army will have established, in permanent form, the system which has made the navy staff so effective. The bill doubles the strength of the artillery, and completely reorganizes that arm under its own head. This solves the problem of manning our coast defenses—a matter which every one knows needed prompt action.

THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

While there is unrest in some of the great religious church bodies over matters of doctrine or church polity, there is no difference of feeling with regard to work for the advance of Christianity and the evangelization of the world's dark places. This is strikingly shown by the gathering at New York of over 2,000 missionaries from every quarter of the world.

This great ecumenical missionary conference is now the focus of international religious interest. This is the third meeting of the kind, and it exceeds the former ones in attendance and interest. Its purpose is, of course, to confer on the general subject of foreign missions. A very large number of people do not realize the vastness of missionary effort, nor the immense sums freely contributed by the churches to carry it on. In this conference are represented the seven great missionary societies, with a total of 350 separate organizations, which are operated at an expense each year of fifteen million dollars.

No grander instance was ever given of the power of united effort. Every dollar of that huge yearly total is the free-will offering of individuals. The separate contributions may be small, but the aggregate is enormous, and gives a luminous idea of the number of active Christians there are in the world, who realize the value of missionary work and are willing and eager to contribute according to their means for its maintenance and extension.

WHAT THE WOMEN SAY.

Washington society talks politics as that of other cities devotes itself to vapid inanities or whispered scandal. The ladies of the national capital understand every move of the political game, and they have come to the conclusion that Admiral Dewey is really playing for second place with Bryan on the Democratic national ticket. Arguing from the feminine standpoint, this is their way of looking at it:

Mrs. Dewey is very ambitious to be the leader of Washington society. She would like to be the mistress of the White house, and the first lady of the land. But the chilly reception the country has accorded to the admiral's announcement of his candidacy has convinced him the White house is unattainable. But as the wife of the vice president, with Bryan in the White house, she can become the de facto leader of society.

Mrs. Bryan is a plain woman, not accustomed to fashionable society, and not fitted to shine at social functions. Were she in the White house, Mrs. Dewey, as the wife of the vice president, would become the real leader, for she knows Washington society well. She would be content to have her husband take second place, when by it, if the ticket were elected, she would become the queen regnant of the Washington social world. And that is the way the society women of that city size up the situation. Let us watch and see if feminine intuitions are really equal to masculine logic.

CUBAN STATUS.

The treaty of peace with Spain stipulated that the Spaniards in Cuba should have a specified time in which to determine whether they would retain their allegiance to Spain, or become citizens of Cuba. This time limit expired on April 14. The outcome is significant. Of the 150,000 Spaniards in the island, fully one-half have elected to remain subjects of Spain. This Spanish element is the property-owning class. That half of it refuses Cuban citizenship shows there exists a lack of faith in the stability of business and property interests in the island after American protection is withdrawn.

American men of affairs share the same feeling. They are shy of investing money in Cuban enterprises, because they are skeptical of the ability of the Cubans, as a whole to govern themselves. While the better class is competent to this task, there is an ignorant, narrow-minded element, which is probably in the majority, and which is feared by both Spanish and American business men alike.

There has been an enormous amount of Spanish capital withdrawn from Cuba, while American money has not come in to take its place. This has caused stagnation in business, and the outlook is dark. The least fit of the Cuban population is that which is impatient at the continuation of American control, and anxious to take possession of the offices at the earliest possible moment. It gives one a vivid sense of the general unfitness of the Cubans for self-government to learn that the date of the municipal elections had to be postponed from the first week in April to a date in May, owing to the difficulty of getting the natives to understand the operation of municipal machinery.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

There is a change in the tide of foreign immigration—and one which is not desirable. During the three months ending December 31, last, 74,892 aliens landed at New York. Of these, four-fifths located on the Atlantic seaboard. Of them 42 per cent designed to settle in New York, 19 per cent in Pennsylvania, 6 per cent in New Jersey, the same in Massachusetts and 3 per cent in Connecticut.

As to the character of the immigration, it must be said that most of it is undesirable. The immigration commissioner at the port of New York in his report to the state authorities, compares the immigration for the quarter with that of the corresponding three months of the previous year. Taking into consideration those races whose immigrants for the quarter numbered 2,000 or over, the increase in number and the per cent of gain over the last quarter of 1898 is given as follows:

Slovaks, increase, 3,418, or 121.7 per cent; Poles, 3,105, or 94.2 per cent; Croatians and Slavonians, 1,845, of 85.4 per cent; Hebrew, 3,903, 63.2 per cent; Scandinavian, 1,286, 40.8 per cent; Northern, Italian, 1,046, 33.8 per cent; Southern, Italian, 3,038, 20.1 per cent; Magyar, 2,017, 20.1 per cent; German, 558, 10 per cent; Irish, 60, 1.6 per cent. In point of numbers, the Southern Italians still retain the lead in immigration, the arrivals of that race being nearly one-fourth of the total. There were 18,149, or 24.2 per cent of that class who landed during the quarter which ended last December. Next in the numerical order come the Hebrews, with 10,076, or 13.5 per cent; then follow the Poles, with 6,401, or 8.5 per cent; Slovaks, 6,226, or 8.3 per cent; Germans, 6,118, or 8.2 per cent; Scandinavians, 4,436, or 5.3 per cent; Northern Italians, 4,140, or 5.5 per cent; Irish, 3,745, or 5 per cent.

This foreign cheap labor does not go on the farms. It stays in the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. These immigrants are not skilled in any trade, as a rule. They are common laborers, and their influx adds an undesirable element to our complex city life, and without doubt adds to the difficulties of the labor problem in our great municipalities. The majority of them are very poor material for American citizens, and they do not assimilate easily with our people. Our immigration is becoming more undesirable every year, and this is a perplexing problem that must be taken up sooner or later—to keep out the scum of Europe.

BRYAN HAS A CINCH.

When Admiral Dewey shied his chapeau into the Democratic ring, and challenged Bryan for that party's Presidential nomination, The Blade expressed the opinion that the Kansas City convention would thus become a vry lively affair. The Dewey idea, however, was received with indifference by the Democrats. The plan to get rid of Bryan did not work. Just now it really appears doubtful whether the Admiral's name will be presented to the convention at all—unless as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination.

The failure of this movement shows that no other candidate than Bryan can be found by the Democrats. He already has possession of more than enough votes to nominate him. It will require 311 votes to prevent his success—that is, more than one-third of all the delegates. The only states wherein there is any possibility of Democratic revolt against Bryan are: New York, 72 delegates, Indiana 30, Ohio 48, Michigan 28, Minnesota 18, Iowa 24 and Maryland 16. These aggregate 236, and no one can point to any source from which enough delegates to make up the required 311 may be obtained.

It is clear that he will have the required two-thirds of the convention before Iowa is reached in the roll-call. The chances are that he will be nominated by acclamation, either without beginning the roll, or at the point where he has the necessary number of votes. The Kansas City convention will be a cut-and-dried affair, without any of the volcanic phenomena which marked the Chicago gathering four years ago.

THERE'S TROUBLE AHEAD.

A few days ago there appeared in Brother-in-law McLean's newspaper a couple of columns of interviews with prominent Ohio Democrats as to the proper time for holding the Democratic convention. Ninety per cent of those interviewed favored a convention held early in June. In fact, it looked as if McLean hunted the Democrats who favored a convention at that time and placed them on record.

Yesterday, the Columbus Board of Trade received a letter from Brother-in-law Dewey, saying he will visit the capital of Ohio on June 5 and 6. These dates fall on Tuesday and Wednesday. Just the time for holding the Democratic convention.

The Democratic state committee has not yet been called to fix the time and place for the convention, but Brother-in-law McLean will attend to this. He is boss of the Democratic machine here in Ohio, and the committee will call the convention as he directs. It is a cinch the convention will be called for Columbus, June 5 and 6, and that Brother-in-law Dewey will be a spectator.

Now, it is known that Dewey is a Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination. This being a fact, it would be bad taste, even discourteous, to instruct the Ohio Big Four for Bryan with Dewey in the city and perhaps a convention spectator.

Brother-in-law McLean and Brother-in-law Dewey have evidently fixed up a very nice program for the Ohio brethren, and it remains to be seen how it will be carried out.

The new census of Cuba gives more facts about the people of that island than the Spanish government ever ascertained. The two years of American rule have been a time of progress for the Cubans.

Wonder if Dewey will draw out for breakfast in the middle of his fight to sink the Bryan fleet?

JIMMY CAMPBELL'S SPEECH.

Few Democrats in Ohio are better and more favorably known than Hon. James E. Campbell, three times a candidate for governor, once the chief executive of the state, a representative in congress and always a leader and adviser of the Democratic party.

Last night Mr. Campbell made a speech before the Democratic club, of Brooklyn, responding to the toast "The Restoration of Jeffersonian Democracy." In that speech, copious extracts of which are publisred in another column, Mr. Campbell speaks what thousands of his fellow Democrats in Ohio and elsewhere believe but which no so many have the courage to proclaim in public:

"The political party founded by Jefferson cannot survive half Democratic and half Populistic," declares Mr. Campbell. "There must be either dissolution or restoration of pure Democracy." Mr. Campbell goes on to say that should the error of '96 again be committeed by the Democratic party thousands of its followers will forever abandon it.

It was a startling truth which Mr. Campbell hurled at his hearers, all the more startling because it is the truth that beginning with 1896 and continuing ever since, the Democratic party has masqueraded in the livery of populism, and that "for four successive years the election returns show that it has steadily fallen lower and lower in public estimation."

Everybody knows this is true and yet with that determination to do the wrong thing which is the one predominant trait of the Democratic party, the blunder will be repeated this year at Kansas City by the renomination of Bryan and the adoption of a platform more imbecile than that on which the party rode to overwhelming defeat four years ago.

Ex-Governor Compbell is right. The election returns from 1896 down to the present vindicates his position; and yet he and the other real Democrats who are striving to save the party from utter annihilation will be hooted at as gold bugs and traitors while the banner of populism and repudiation will again be run up over the Democratic camp.

Five principals and five accessories have been indicted in Kentucky for the murder of Goebel. Why not consider it a case of mob violence? Three men constitute a mob, in the eyes of the law.

Would it not be well to suppress cockfighting in the United States before insisting on the outlawry of the Cuban national sport?

Lower prices for iron and steel will rapidly remove the ever-production. Especially would this be true of structural steel.

The sultan would pay at once were it not that other nations with claims would at once insist on payment.

The Dewey boom is individual, not national—nor even state.

THE BLADE'S PARIS PORTFOLIOS

Believing that nothing is too good for the readers of The Blade, our business department has arranged to supply them each week with the serial issues of "The Parisian Dream City," the special American reproduction of the great Paris exposition. The first number will be ready May 10, and succeeding numbers will be issued each week during the continuance of the fair, for a period of 20 weeks.

There are several features of special value connected with this work that deserve more than a passing notice. The plan of issuing it weekly possesses the merit of enabling the millions of our own people who can not cross the water to actually visit the exposition once a week and observe it in its progress from beginning to end, for the insignificant sum of 10 cents.

This series has also the distinction of official recognition, in the fact that it is introduced by Frederic Mayer, editor of the French official organ of the exposition, and the bulk of the photographic views are supplied by Marius Bar, the official photographer of the government, specially detailed for this work, who will remain at the fair during the entire period of its active life. The rest of the views will be furnished by the famous Nuerdein Brothers, the most eminent landscape photographers of France, whose art has brought them not only fame, but a fortune of more than a million dollars. Additional weight and influence attaches to this series through the introductory statement of American Commissioner General Peck, which appears in the first number.

The views are printed by the new Nickeltype process, which accurately reproduces all the soft lines, shades and tints of the original photographs, and preserves the beautiful artistic features that have made the work of the Neurdein Brothers so famous.

The descriptive features are by Mr. Jose de Olivares, the distinguished author, war correspondent and writer of delightfully expressive and graphic English prose. Mr. Olivares has been engaged specially for this work, and will remain at the Exposition until its close, writing the descriptive features in the immediate presence of the objects portrayed. These descriptions, therefore, will not be mere perfunctory foot-notes, of little or no value, but they will be classically expressed delineations of every feature of the great Exposition, bearing the inspiration and charm of actual and immediate touch with the objects.

A number of views of famous historical places in Old and New Paris will be included in the series, adding greatly to the interest and permanent value of the work, and at the same time rounding out its completeness.

The "Parisian Dream City" is published by the same house that produced the ever-famous "Dream City" of the World's Fair at Chicago, and the present work is intended as a companion volume to that. More than ten million copies of the Chicago "Dream City" were sold, surpassing the circulation of any other book in the world; and it is expected that the "Parisian Dream City" will fully equal the Chicago marvel. We therefore advise all who desire to secure early copies to place their orders at once and thus avoid annoying delays.

We take it for granted that none of our readers will miss this opportunity to visit Paris and take in the Exposition for the small sum of ten cents a week. Send in orders for Part One at once. First number will be mailed May 10th. Address Portfolio Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Trust Question.

Of suggestion of remedies for the evils connected with trusts there is apparently no end. The latest recommendations upon the subject come from the special sub-committee on trusts of the house judiciary committee. This sub-committee has devoted much time lately to an examination of suggestions proposed, and, after deliberation, it has arrived at the decision to advocate a twofold remedy, comprehending the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving Congress complete power to deal with trusts, and the enactment of a new anti-trust law, which will comprise a number of amendments to and extensions of the Sherman anti-trust law. The constitutional amendment provides that Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of corporations or otherwise, and further provides that the several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Puerto Rican Franchises.

The senate has passed and the house is to pass without delay the joint resolution permitting the army officers now in the public service in Puerto Rico to remain under civil government till the civil service can be organized. This will permit public servants to be chosen with deliberation and make the best safeguard against entrance of either incompetence or corruption. Some members of the house are worrying about franchises and want to restore the provision that franchise grants must be approved by the President, and to make conditions about compensation for franchises to the island treasury. Congress now has power to annul franchises. This is a real safeguard. As to compensation, Puerto Rico is not yet in state to demand this; the people will be only too glad to get railroads for nothing. Doubtless care will be taken to grant franchises for limited terms, so that this matter can be adjusted fairly when the franchises become valuable. The island is in the state of a new and growing American city. It can afford to give franchises for nothing now, but should be kept out of the temptation to mortgage its future too far.

Our Demand on Turkey.

Turkey has two sets of troubles on its hands at this moment. One is with the United States over an indemnity which it promised to pay and now shows a disposition to repudiate, and the other is with all the great nations, much of whose products it aims to shut out by arbitrary and extreme customs duties. This does not mean that either the world or the United States alone will have to go to war with Turkey. The Sultan is a slippery individual, and he has managed to prosper thus far on the discord of the "concert." In the present instance, however, it will be much easier for the powers to unite on a policy than it was in the Armenian case, and he is likely to back down. The American claims will undoubtedly be amicably settled.

Demand for Roosevelt.

The Republican demand for Governor Roosevelt continues to arise from all parts of the country. Not content with his declaration that he would not accept the vice presidential nomination in any circumstances, some of the party managers are evidently preparing to stampede the Philadelphia convention for him against his expressed desire. If they persist and the Rough Rider, being convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still, the Export Exposition hall in the Quaker City will be the scene in June of one of the most engaging little episodes in our political history.

Lil Leaves Us.

A doleful tale is wafted from Washington to the effect that her ex-majesty Liliuokalani intends to bid final adieu to the United States next month. The former queen of Hawaii is said to have abandoned all hope of having her pension claim allowed by Uncle Sam and will never again set foot in this country. Liliuokalani has a large private fortune and a desirable estate in her former island kingdom, where she may spend her declining years in peace. She does not need a pension.

Southern Republicans.

In 1896 the Bryan electors had a plurality of 17,500 in Tennessee. In order that there shall be no decrease in the Democratic plurality in 1900 the Republicans of the state have nominated two tickets and elected two delegations to the national convention. Henry Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, will head one of the delegations, while Rep. Brownlow will direct the activities of the other. The Republicans of Alabama have split into two factions and will carry their woes into the national convention. The troubles of the southern Republicans will not affect the result in the coming election, but the desperate fight that the various factions are willing to make for office is a stumbling-block to Republican growth.

The Boer War.

The fighting reported to be going on south of Karee Siding, beyond the Modder River north of Bloemfontein, appears to be the result of a Boer attack, but it was probably nothing more than a reconnoitering affair.

The blockade of Major Dalgetty's force at Wepener continued at last accounts, and the condition of the country, owing to the state of the weather, was such that even the Boers were finding it difficult to move their transport.

A dispatch from Brandfort to the effect that the Transvaal ambulances from Petrusburg and Dewetsdorp had arrived there safely seems to confirm the recent report that the Transvaalers were falling back into the north of the Free State, and leaving the south entirely to the Free State burghers.

Mafeking is said to be ravaged by fever, but the same thing was reported several weeks ago, and the resisting strength of the garrison does not appear to have been much diminished. The investing force is reported to have been increased and the command taken over by one of the Bothas, Commandant Snyman being detailed to watch Col. Plumer's force. These changes are evidently the result of the arrival in Rhodesia of Gen. Carrington's contingent through Portuguese territory by way of Beira.

Looking at the situation generally an early advance of Lord Roberts' army seems hardly feasible. The supply of winter clothing is arriving only in driblets. Ten days ago the making of the new woollen khaki clothing had been but three weeks under way, and it was estimated that it would require fully two months to produce the quantity required to equip the whole of the army in the field. If, therefore, Lord Roberts adheres to his original intention of not moving until he has all the supplies of warm clothing necessary, he has some time yet to wait. The exegencies of the political situation in England, however, may demand a move at any cost, and therein lies to a certain extent an advantage for the Boers, who must be pretty well aware of the actual state of things in the British camp.

BRITISH OFFICERS' PRISON AT PRETORIA

The above is a cut of the model school at Pretoria where the British officers are imprisoned. It was here that Winston Churchill was confined. Three officers have just escaped—Capt. Haldane, D. S. O., of the Gordons; Lieut. Brockie and Lieut. Le Mesurier. The first two tried to escape with Mr. Churchill, but could not then elude the vigilance of the guard. All three are men of daring and determination.—The Sphere.

TWO HISTORIC SITES IN PUERTO RICO

The acquisition of Puerto Rico gave the United States possession, for the first time in its history, of an island directly discovered by Christopher Columbus. The Bahamas, first found by him in 1492, now belong to Great Britain, Cuba is claimed by descendants of the Spaniards, Haiti is held by negroes, Santo Domingo mainly by mulattoes, and this completes the list of islands seen on his first voyage. Having heard of a different tribe of Indians, and also of an island inhabited by fierce Amazons, lying more to the south, Columbus sailed several degrees nearer the equator in his second voyage to America and brought to light yet other lands and peoples.

The first land sighted on this expedition was Dominica, and the first landing was made at Guadalupe, where the Spaniards found evidences of cannibalism, and first encountered the warlike Caribs. Taking a few prisoners, they sailed northwardly, discovering Santa Cruz and the Virgin islands and at last sighting the mountains of Puerto Rico.

Coasting its southern shore, Columbus touched at various points, but the only spot of which any account has been preserved as a landing place is on the beach near the present town of Aguadilla.

The Spanish fleet was then on its way to the north coast of Santo Domingo, where a garrison had been left the year previous, and the great bay of Aguadilla lying conveniently in his route, at the west end of Puerto Rico, he put in there to supply his ships with water.

At that time, as at the present, a beautiful spring gushed from the hills and ran in a stream of considerable volume to the shore. It is probable that some of the captive Caribs knew of this spring, as those Indians frequently made marauding expeditions to the island and carried off the natives for sacrifice at their feasts.

At all events, an authentic record has been preserved of the landing here; and it was, in fact, from the beauty and attractions of this port that the present name of the island was derived. Columbus called the island San Juan Bautista, after St. John the Baptist, its Indian name being Borinquen; but eventually it became known as Puerto Rico, or the Rich Port, after that first watering place in the bay of Aguadilla.

There is no more picturesque town in Puerto Rico than that of Aguadilla, lying between limestone hills and the shore, embowered in cocoa palms, and still guarding as a sacred treasure that spring of inestimable value.

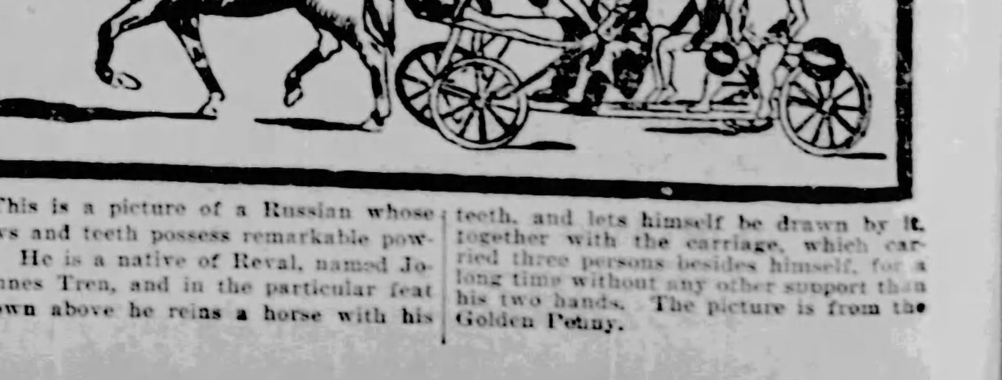
Columbus passed on to discover the garrison he had left all massacred, to found

PUBLIC SQUARE IN AGUADILLA, PUERTO RICO. NEAR THIS SPOT IS THE SPRING FROM WHICH COLUMBUS SUPPLIED HIS SHIPS WITH WATER.

FIRST CIVIL GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

HON. CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Who Will Resign as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to Become the First Civil Governor of Puerto Rico.

THE MAN WITH THE LION'S TEETH.



This is a picture of a Russian whose jaws and teeth possess remarkable power. He is a native of Reval, named Johannes Tren, and in the particular feat shown above he reins a horse with his teeth, and lets himself be drawn by it, together with the carriage, which carried three persons besides himself, for a long time without any other support than his two hands. The picture is from the Golden Penny.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.65
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

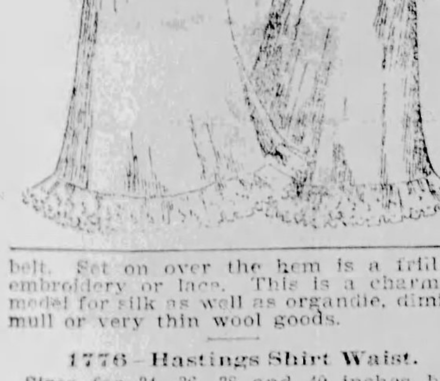
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1785—Rona Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.—A pretty and simple design to complete a costume for a young girl. It is cut without gores and tucked five inches down from the



belt. Set on over the hem is a frill of embroidery or lace. This is a charming model for silk as well as organdie, dimity, mull or very thin wool goods.

1776—Hastings Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—The "Hastings" waist, one of the very smartest designs for this season's shirt waist, has a perfectly plain front with a single narrow box plait, having much the effect of a man's dress shirt, except for the slight fullness at the belt. The waist fits smooth under the arms, and the back has a single graduated box

plait, wide at the neck and narrow at the belt. A tight coatsleeve is used finished with a flaring circular cuff.

1759—Goderich Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The Goderich is an excellent new circular pattern, having a seam front and back. From the front seam, extending over the right side is a graduated lapel that is pointed at the top and trimmed with bands of flat trimming. The straight band trimming

gives an added length to the plain, graceful skirt and suggests the effect of slenderness and height. The upper part of the skirts fits snugly over the hips and what little fullness there is in the back is plaited out of sight.

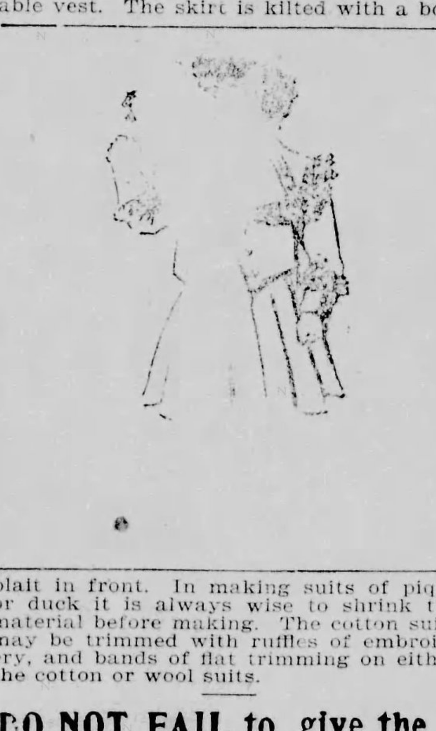
803—Windola House Gown.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. An easy fitting house gown or wrapper is at all times comfortable and useful. This design, which is very easily made, is suitable for all kinds of washable fabrics as well as woolen, and is

simply trimmed with bands of flat trimming. The loose front is adjusted to the desired tightness over a lining fitted with the usual number of seams, and the watteau fullness in the back may be gathered or plaited.

1789—Burleigh Suit.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. A dainty, practical design, suitable for either cotton or woolen fabrics. The vest is faced on a fitted lining. The little jacket is made separate, that it may be easily laundered if made in washable fabrics, and if made of woolen it can be worn over a washable vest. The skirt is kilted with a box-



plait in front. In making suits of pique or duck it is always wise to shrink the material before making. The cotton suits may be trimmed with ruffles of embroidery, and bands of flat trimming on either the cotton or wool suits.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1784—Gladys Blouse.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. Tucking seems an especially appropriate, dainty fashion or ornamenting frocks for young girls. In the "Gladys" blouse the material is pink organdie. The yoke is tucked and may be made over a lining or not. The full part of the waist is tucked to the bust, then left to form a blouse, which is gathered and left to droop a little over

the belt. The body of the waist in the back is plain across the shoulders and full at the waist. A fitted collar of lace or embroidery crosses in the front and fastens slightly to the left with a bow of rose colored velvet ribbons.

1773—Canterbury Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A charming design for a pretty waist to complete a costume. As illustrated it is a plain, round waist of mauve foulard, carrying a scattered deep violet-

design, is opened back and front to show a vest of violet-white chiffon, tucked. The plastron is of deep cream lace, and the velvet bands and the bows on the vest are of the deepest violet shade.

GIRL DEFIES SUPERSTITION

There is a girl out in Germantown who has defied the fates in an apartment which she calls her "unlucky room," says the Philadelphia Record. Everything which is generally considered as a bad omen she delights in. For instance, superstitious people think it unlucky to walk under a ladder. No one can enter this room without doing this very thing, for suspended directly over the door is a small ladder. The mirror is cracked, and everybody knows how unlucky a broken looking glass is. Peacock feathers are strewn about in profusion, and what are more unlucky than peacock feathers? To open an umbrella in the house is to invite all manner of ill fortune, and yet directly over this girl's bed is suspended an umbrella which is never closed. There are thirteen articles of furniture in the room, and on the walls are hung thirteen pictures. The girl wears no jewelry except opals, and will only have her room cleaned on Fridays.

Her friendes all tell her she will never get married, and she doesn't know whether that's unlucky or not.

THE THREE DANISH ISLANDS

Whatever may be the exact status of American negotiations for purchase of the Danish West Indies, embracing the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John—it is safe prediction that when they are transferred by Denmark it will be to us. It is also measurably certain that the transfer will be at no distant day.

They will be transferred to us because we want them; because we are willing to pay as much as another; because under the Monroe doctrine, recognized by Europe at The Hague conference, we may claim an option; because Denmark would not willfully invite a disturbance of peace by ignoring our right, and because Great Britain, wielding sufficient influence with Denmark when at odds with us to prevent a sale, will wield an influence in our favor now that she is both friendly to us and loth to see any increase of power in the West Indies by continental Europe.

They are the eastward, next door neighbors of Puerto Rico—St. Thomas due east thirty-eight miles, St. Croix east southeast sixty-five miles and St. John a few miles east northeast of St. Thomas. In size they are insignificant. Compare them with Puerto Rico's 3,550 square miles. St. Croix, the largest, has 110 square miles; St. Thomas 68 and St. John but 42. Commercially, they are not inherently of great value. St. Croix, most fertile of the trio, devotes about two-fifths of its area to sugar plantations, and its chief exports are sugar and rum, supplemented by cotton, coffee, indigo and cattle. St. Thomas, with a sandy soil, is for the most part uncultivated, its value resting in its harbor and its position as a roadstead and coaling station. Tiny St. John, with a population of about 1,000, as against some 14,000 in St. Thomas and 19,000 in St. Croix, does the best it can with cattle and bay rum as its chief exports.

Not within two centuries at least have the islands been self-supporting. One recent statistical report gives the average combined exports of sugar at 14,000,000 pounds, and rum 1,000,000 gallons; with an annual revenue for the islands of $135,000 and annual expenditures of $190,000. The question of production, therefore, cannot be made a decisive one with an intending purchaser. Under the spur of American enterprise and with the advantage of a nearer home market, it is not to be doubted that the balance sheet would make a more favorable showing. But the limited area renders impossible any formidable agricultural development; and in calculation something must be conceded also to occasional hurricanes, if not to labor strikes, and to semi-occasional earthquakes, if not to trust suppression.

Not a very rosy picture, you say. Certainly not, so far as painted. But other colors are in reserve. Make these islands but pay their way in production—as they surely will do as American possessions—and we will still have an enviable bargain. We cannot buy one without buying two, and we cannot buy two without making acquisition of the third desirable. The secret of value is strategical in war and as a road house in peace.

It is this that makes St. Thomas, though the least productive, the most important. It has been termed by geographers the keystone to the arch of the West Indies, and by mariners the place which is on the way to every other place. The late Admiral Porter thus described it:

"St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, East Indies and the Pacific Ocean bound to the West India islands or to the United States. It is a point where all vessels touch for supplies, when needed, coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West India islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from the landing parties (being very hilly from the very shore), and can be fortified to any extent. The bay, at the head of which lies the town of St. Thomas, is almost circular, the entrance being by a neck, guarded by two heavy forts—which, although not capable at present of resisting the heavy ordnance now in use, can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign power could ever hope to take it."

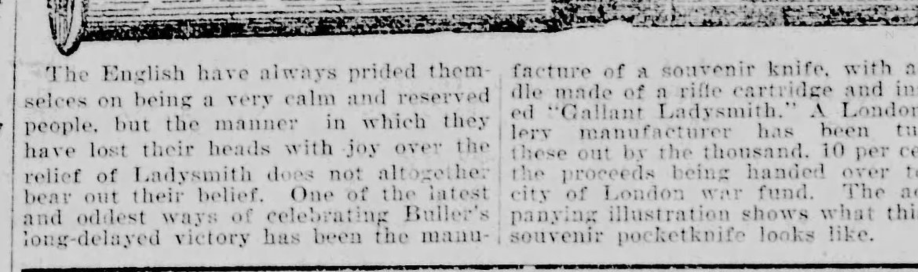
A little Gibraltar. A fortification created and placed by nature, needing but modern science to render it impregnable. A harbor second to none in the West Indies for a naval station; for naval protection from an enemy in war and for mercantile protection against hurricanes in peace.

The history of our planning for ownership may be briefly stated. The war of the rebellion directed President Lincoln's attention to the strategical value of St. Thomas. As early as January, 1865, Secretary Seward opened negotiations for the purchase of the group. The negotiations continued after Lincoln's death, and resulted in a treaty, in 1867, for two islands—the third being omitted because of the French consent—the price being fixed at $7,500,000. Denmark, however, made island consent a condition of transfer. The island vote was taken in January, 1868. In St. Thomas 1,266 votes were cast in favor of American annexation and but 22 in opposition. In St. John there were 205 affirmative votes and not one in the negative. The treaty was ratified by Denmark and rejected by the United States Senate—largely through the work of Senator Sumner, then at war with the administration.

From time to time efforts have been made to rescue and consummate negotiations. Mr. Blaine, as secretary of state, labored in this direction, supported by President Harrison, but resigned before any conclusion was reached; and Secretary Foster became absorbed in more important matters, like the Paris tribunal. Mr. Cleveland was averse to territorial expansion, and the friendly attitude of his last secretary of state, Mr. Olney, availed nothing. President McKinley has interested himself actively; but negotiations have been hampered, first by the Spanish war and later by the recent change in the Danish ministry. Now, we are told, they are again approaching a settlement, and at a price far below that stated in the Seward treaty.

The islands will constitute a valuable American asset. And against their acquisition the rabbi anti-imperialist cannot bring even the argument of barbarous or semi-barbarous undesirability; for the people—one-sixth of whom are white—are peaceful, industrious, religious and in full enjoyment of a perfected colonial government. And English is the prevailing language.—G. H. F., in New York Mail and Express.

A SOUVENIR OF LADYSMITH.



The English have always prided themselves on being a very calm and reserved people, but the manner in which they have lost their heads with joy over the relief of Ladysmith does not altogether bear out their belief. One of the latest and oddest ways of celebrating Buller's long-delayed victory has been the manufacture of a souvenir knife, with a handle made of a rifle cartridge and inscribed "Gallant Ladysmith." A London cutlery manufacturer has been turning these out by the thousand, 10 per cent of the proceeds being handed over to the city of London war fund. The accompanying illustration shows what this odd souvenir pocketknife looks like.

MONTAGU WHITE, BOER DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

Montagu White, who is seeking to gain recognition from this government as an accredited representative of the South African republic, was born in London 40 years ago. His parents were visiting in the English metropolis at the time. Though English by birth, they had been for a number of years resident in the Transvaal before their son was born. He spent his boyhood and in fact most of his life in South Africa. As he reached man's estate he developed a liking for a business career and opened a store in Johannesburg, where he first attracted the attention and won the esteem of President Kruger. Oom Paul put much faith in Mr. White's good judgment, and not many years ago made him commissioner of mines and gave him a voice in the affairs of the republic. Two years ago President Kruger sent Mr. White to London as consul general, and he was immediately recognized by the British government. He was well liked in England, and contributed many reviews to the daily press and periodicals, in which he always presented the Boer side of the controversy strongly and tersely, yet without anger or prejudice. Mr. White is a quiet, courtly and amiable man, who makes friends easily, and has the faculty of retaining them. He is gifted with a fine memory and is possessed of exceptional judgment. He has had several unofficial conferences with Secretary of State Hay in regard to the war.

Good For What Ails Him.

Charley Softpate—I wish I could find something to take up my mind.

May Cutting—Have you tried blotting paper?—Ohio State Journal.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ODD BITS OF NEWS.

A case 162 years old has just been settled in the Court of Claims at Washington.

The annual production of jute fabrics in Germany now amounts to $11,900,000 in value.

The metal in the big bell of Moscow weighs nearly 200 tons and is valued at several thousand pounds.

In an office building in Chicago a 215-pound janitor is called "Cherub," and an elevator boy whose weight is about 105 is known as "Ox."

The circulation of the London newspapers has increased from 20 to 100 per cent since the beginning of the war in South Africa.

GET READY FOR THE CENSUS

The Questions You Will be Required to Answer to the Enumerator.

The years 1900 and 1901 will constitute the greatest census-taking era in the history of the world. Besides this country, fourteen of the principal European countries are to "count noses," but the census of the United States is to be more extensive than that of any other nation.

The last census cost $11,271,500, and more than 20,000 men were employed. This census will be even a greater effort.

The director of the twelfth census is William P. Merriam, former governor of Minnesota.

Several objectionable questions which were asked citizens by census enumerators ten years years ago will be omitted this time. For example, persons suffering from any chronic disease will not be requested to disclose that fact.

The answers given heretofore have proven utterly valueless from a statistical standpoint.

These are the questions which you will be called upon to answer this year:

1. Surname, Christian name, initial.
2. Residence, street, number of house, the head of the family.
3. Color or race.
4. Sex.
5. Age at last birthday.
6. Day, month and year when born.
7. Are you single, married, widow, widower or divorced?
8. Number of years married.
9. How many children?
10. Number of children living.
11. Sex of these children.
12. Where were you born? If in the United States, give state or territory; if of foreign birth, give name of the country also.
13. Where was your father born? Your mother? (Same conditions as the foregoing.)
14. If of foreign birth, when did you come to the United States?
15. How many years have you resided in the United States?
16. Have you been naturalized? How many years since you became a citizen.
17. What is your occupation, trade or profession? (This question applies to persons 10 years of age or over.)
18. How many months during the year are you employed?
19. How many months have you attended school?
20. Can you read?
21. Can you write?
22. Give the main facts concerning your education.
23. Do you own the house in which you live?
24. Do you rent the house in which you live?
25. If you own the house, is it free or mortgaged? (The same questions apply to farms.)

ARMY RATION CONTAINS TOO MUCH MEAT

It is the opinion of Dr. Munson that the United States army ration contains too much meat and not enough sugar and starches. Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who was sent specially to Manila by the medical department of the army, offered a prize in the competition of the military service institute for the best essay on the subject of our army ration, and Dr. Munson won the prize. He says: "It is evident that such changes as are advisable in the adaptation of the United States army ration to tropical conditions are chiefly in the line of a reduction in the quantity of the foods at present provided by a too generous government. It is true that the sugars and starches should be slightly augmented, but their increase is small when compared with the considerable reduction of nitrogenous and fatty matter which is proposed. Many of the components of the present ration require no change in the consideration of the tropical dietary, being not only admirably selected, but also properly proportioned."

These are the quantities of the various components of the ration as at present established:

Articles.	Quantity to a Ration. Ounces.
Fresh beef (quarters)	10.00
Fresh mutton	10.00
Pork	6.00
Bacon	6.00
Salt beef	10.00
Dried fish (cod)	10.00
Fresh fish, average (whole)	14.00
Flour	18.00
Soft bread	20.00
Hard bread	18.00
Corn meal	20.00
Beans	2.40
Peas	2.40
Rice	4.00
Hominy	4.00
Potatoes	16.00
Potatoes, 80 per cent and onions 20 per cent	16.00
Potatoes 70 per cent and canned tomatoes 30 per cent	16.00
Dried fruit (average)	3.00
Sugar	3.50
Molasses	1 gill
Cane syrup	1 gill

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Flogging is still practiced in the British navy. It was abolished by law in the United States navy in 1850.

Within ten years the cost of modern battleships has increased from about $245 a ton to nearly $378 a ton, due to more complicated construction.

During the coming season a baseball league is to be organized among the men of the various battleships composing the North Atlantic squadron of the United States navy.

The Russian government has shipped to Philadelphia from Russian works all the ordnance required to arm the new cruiser now being finished in the Philadelphia yards.

The New South Wales contingent of the British army in South Africa has with it an unusual accompaniment in the shape of a set of communion plate. It was given to troops sent to Egypt in the eighties, who on their return gave the set to Christ Church, Sydney, with the understanding that it was always to be given to the troops in war time.

Speaking of the immense sum to be expended by England on its navy the London Graphic says: "The axiom that it is upon the navy that, under the good providence of God, the wealth, the prosperity and the peace of our empire depend, is now so completely accepted by Englishmen of all parties, that the only question likely to be raised with regard to the sum total of the navy estimates for the coming year is as to its adequacy."

SUPPLANT COFFEE.

Belief of a Raymond Lady.

Mrs. J. T. Bartlett, Raymond, N. H., says: "I suspected that coffee was the cause of my persistent dyspepsia and terrible feeling of weakness and faintness at the heart. It was hard to give up coffee, but when I got some Postum Food Coffee and learned how to make it properly, I quickly obtained relief from the old trouble. The unpleasant sensation of faintness at the heart has entirely gone.

"When I first tried Potsum, I failed to notice the injunction to boil it fifteen minutes, and so let it boil just a few minutes, as I would coffee. I was disappointed in the flavor, and did not try it again until told by a friend that this was one of the absolute essentials. I have since obeyed the rule and am entirely satisfied with the drink. It is simply perfect. I believe it to be the beverage of the future, and that it is destined to supplant coffee everywhere.

"One of our business men here has been improved in health by the use of it. No one could wish to return to coffee drinking after properly testing your delightful and healthful Postum Food Coffee."

Made at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

News of the Week.

GREAT MISSION CONFERENCE

The Ecumenial Gathering of 2,000 Missionaries at New York.

New York, April 21.—With an ex-president of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, to bid them welcome, there are gathered to-day in Carnegie hall more than 2,000 missionaries from almost every quarter of the globe. For ten years preparations have been under way for this meeting, known as the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions. It is the third of its kind ever held. Every branch of the Christian church is represented except the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and that branch of the Anglican church known as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The foreign missionary work of the world is conducted by seven great societies. They are the Christian Missionary society, which represents the Evangelical party in the Church of England, and which declined to attend the conference; the London Missionary society of the Congregational church; the American Board of Foreign Missions, also of the Congregational church; the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the American Baptist Missionary union.

The sessions of the conference will last until May 1, not including Sundays. On Sundays the delegates will be assigned to churches in the five city boroughs and suburban towns to make addresses and preach sermons in regard to their work.

The Protestant foreign missionary societies of the world spend about $15,000,000 a year to advance their work. That is exclusive of the money expended on missions in England and America. Every cent of that sum is spent to convert non-christians to Christianity. This great work was started in the close of the Eighteenth century, and the beginning of the Nineteenth. The conference now in session is held at the close of this century as a fitting time and to make way for the great work of the century about to dawn.

As stated by one of the leaders in the movement the one great purpose of this gathering of the workers from all corners of the earth is to look back over the century closing and to survey and prospect the work of the future.

The great problem now is how to get money and then how to get the greatest portion of every dollar given to the non-Christian whom it is desired to convert. At present it is said 92 cents on the dollar actually reaches the heathen. It is hoped that the eight cents or cost of administration may be reduced and it is hoped by this conference to so combine work in the same fields and by the elimination of all unnecessary competition to effect this result.

In the list of honorary vice presidents of the conference are such names as ex-President Grover Cleveland, J. Pierpont Morgan, Seth Lowe, C. A. Schieren, ex-Gov. W. J. Northen of Georgia, and Miss Helen Gould.

Among the delegates are many distinguished English clergymen, including the Rev. W. T. A. Barber, Lees School, Cambridge, missionary to China; Dr. D. A. Barkley, secretary of the Irish Missionary society, and the Rev. W. E. Cousins, London Missionary society, missionary from Madagascar.

Others present from foreign parts are Dr. and Mrs. Borghegrevink, of the Nurse Board of Missionaries, from Madagascar; Miss Budden, of the London Missionary Society; Bishop W. R. Ridley, bishop of Caledonia, B. C.; Joel Cadbury, Friends' Missionary Society, Birmingham, England, and the Rev. F. Galpin, from China. Some of the prominent women present are Dr. Grace Kimball, resident physician at Vassar college, the American woman who gained fame a few years ago by defying the Sultan of Turkey to carry out his threat of death if she did not leave his domains; Mrs. John W. Childress, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. John M. Gaut, of the Woman's Board of Missions; Mrs. Moses Smith, of the Woman's Board of the Interior, and Miss A. E. Baskerville, a Baptist Missionary in India.

When not in session the delegates will be variously entertained during their stay in the city. The British and British colonial residents are preparing a reception for the delegates from those British dominions. This will probably be held Monday night. The British ambassador, the governor general of Canada, the members and officers of the Canadian society, etc., have been invited.

Ex-President Harrison, in his opening address, among other things, said:

"The enemies of foreign missions have spoken tauntingly of the slowness of the work and of its great and disproportionate cost, and we have too exclusively consoled ourselves and answered the criticism by the suggestion that, with God, a thousand years is as one day. We should not lose sight of the other side of that truth—one day with Him is as a thousand years. God has not set a uniform pace for Himself in the work of bringing in the kingdom of His Son. He will hasten it in His day. The stride of His church shall be so quickened that commerce will be the laggard. Love shall outrun greed. He exacts faith. He will not answer the demand to show a course of stone in His great cathedral for every thousand dollars given.

"Not the least beneficent aspect and influence of this great gathering will be found in the Christian Union, that is evidenced. The value of this is great at home, but tengold greater in the mission field, where ecclesiastical divisions suggest diverse prophets. The Bible does not draw its illustrations wholly from the home or the fields, but uses also the strenuous things of life—the race, the fight, the girded soldier, the assault. There are many fields; there are diverse arms; the battle is in the bush, and the comrades that are seen are few. A view of the whole army is a good thing; the heart is strengthened by an enlarged comradeship. It gives promise that the flanks will be covered and a reserve organized. After days in the bush, the sense of numbers is lost. It greatly strengthens the soldier and quickens his pace when he advances to battle, if a glance to right or left reveals many pennons, and a marshalled host, moving under one great leader to execute a single battle plan."

New York, April 23.—The first business session of the ecumenical conference on foreign missions began simultaneously at 9:30 o'clock to-day in Carnegie hall and the Central Presbyterian church. Walter B. Sloan, secretary of the inland mission of China, led the devotional exercises in Carnegie hall, and the Rev. James Cunningham, M. A., of the Memorial Presbyterian church, of Wadsworth, London, conducted the exercises at the Central Presbyterian church. At Carnegie hall, the Rev. August H. Strong, president of Rochester theological seminary, delivered an address on "The Authority and Purpose of Foreign Missions."

When the Prince Bored Her.

Here is the latest anecdote concerning the Prince of Wales. A young lady was presented to him at a social function, and, not knowing how long she should talk to him, she naively requested him to tell her when she should leave him. "On the contrary," said the Prince, "it is for you to tell me when you are bored." Later his royal highness asked where the young lady was born. "At X. I have lived there all my life." "How many years did you say you lived there?" inquired the prince. "I am bored, sir," said the lady quietly.

What is the charm of the pathetic? Exercise of the most godlike of human passions—sympathy with a world of men and things at diabolical cross-purposes.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGHTING THE LADRONES.

Manila, April 23.—Last week was one of the bloodiest of the war since the first days' fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1,000 insurgents. The Americans' total loss was nine killed and sixteen wounded. Two sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pio Del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth infantry, with a Gatling, a three hours' fight, during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty Filipinos in the province of Batangas attacked Lieut. Wonde, who, with eight men, was scouting near San Jose. The lieutenant and five men were wounded and one private was killed.

Sergeant Ledoius, of the 35th infantry, was badly wounded in an ambush near Baliuagu. Lieut. Balch, of the 35th infantry, with 70 men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Neuva Gaceras district. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Col. Smith, of the 17th infantry, who captured Gen. Montenegro and brought him to Manila, is in the isolation hospital suffering from smallpox, presumably caught from the Filipinos.

Col. Smith's command captured 180 officers and men with Montenegro. The officers were brought to Manila. Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he had led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the north with Col. Smith to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans.

One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the province of Tayabas, South Luzon, have arrived at Manila.

The insurgents have 400 more Spaniards in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railway line near Paniquo, in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Manila, April 21.—The sudden deaths of Filipinos and Chinamen in Quiapo Market have led to an investigation, showing that fifteen cases of plague, fourteen of which were fatal, have occurred within a week. The market is located in the center of the city. In black, rotten, wooden buildings, the keepers of the stalls live there, with their families huddled together, in great filth.

Some of the victims were stricken and died within an hour. There have been several deaths in other sections of the city recently, which have been traced to infection from the market. After all the market people had gathered together today, the health officers threw a guard around the buildings, and will keep the inmates quarantined there for a fortnight. They will then burn the market.

The total number of bubonic deaths are 119 Chinamen and 66 Filipinos. The plague elsewhere has been suppressed. Not one infected person has died in the Chinese district for ten days past.

Col. Harding and Maj. Case, with a battalion of the Twenty-ninth infantry, have sailed for the islands of Marinduque and Mahdeto. It is reported that the insurgents have 250 rifles and 7,000 rounds of ammunition. Dr. Burger, a prominent native of Marinduque and a supporter of the Americans, accompanies the expedition, to try to convince the inhabitants of the wisdom of surrender.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, April 18.—Senate—Passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Mason, appropriating $25,000 for bronze medals, to be distributed by the secretary of the navy among certain officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron who participated in naval engagements during the war with Spain. Devoted the rest of the day to consideration of the Alaskan civil code bill.

House—Debated the naval appropriation bill under the five-minute rule. A motion to strike from the bill the contingent fund of $500,000 for the navy department was defeated. Conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted.

Washington, April 19.—Senate—In accordance with the recommendation of the President in his message the senate passed a joint resolution providing for the administration of civil affairs in Puerto Rico, pending the appointment of officers under the Puerto Rican government law recently enacted. The Alaskan civil code bill was again under consideration, the debate continuing on the Hansbrough alien miners' amendment. Mr. Carter presented formally his substitute for the Hansbrough amendment and delivered a speech in support of it. Mr. Spooner antagonized both the original and substitute amendments, holding that the courts ought to settle the conflicting claims without interference by Congress.

House—Spent the day considering the naval bill in committee of the whole. The most important action was the striking out of an appropriation of $100,000 for the use of the navy in making surveys and charts of the waters of our new island possessions. The regular appropriation of $10,000 was put in the bill, the work to be done by the coast and geodetic survey.

Washington, April 20.—Senate—Had under consideration the conference report on the Hawaiian civil government measure. Final action upon it was postponed until to-morrow. The Alaskan civil code bill was considered for a brief time. Mr. Foraker pronounced a eulogy on Lorenzo Danford, a former representative from Ohio, and the senate adopted resolutions expressive of its sorrow.

House—After protracted discussion of the naval appropriation bill the provision enabling the secretary of the treasury to contract for Krupp armor for the battle ships Maine, Ohio and Missouri, at $545 a ton, was ruled out of the bill. Also the provision to repeal the $300 limitation placed upon the price of armor by the current law. Two amendments to modify the provisions for the increase of the navy, which authorizes two battle ships and six cruisers, were defeated. One proposed to add provision for six gunboats and the other to strike out the provision for the battle ships.

Washington, April 21.—Senate—Agreed to the resolution of Mr. Bacon asking the secretary of war for information relating to the extra allowance for army officers stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The Quay resolution was taken up and Mr. Perkins (Cal.) spoke in favor of seating Mr. Quay as a senator from Pennsylvania on the appointment of the governor. At the conclusion of Mr. Perkins' speech the Quay case was laid aside until Monday.

House—Passed a naval appropriation bill without a record vote. As adopted the measure provides for two battle ships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. The $545 figure on armor was stricken out. After 1 p. m., the house devoted itself to eulogies of the late Representative Settle of Kentucky.

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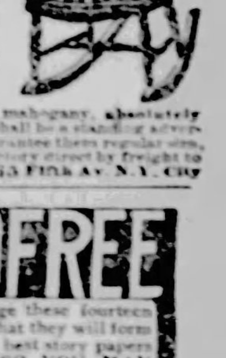

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TWO TREATIES.

New York, April 20.—A special to the Times from Washington says: A report is in circulation that the President is about to send to the Senate treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua by which the latter countries propose to cede to the United States a strip of territory five miles in width on each side of the proposed canal where it is constructed on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and a similar area when it is wholly in Nicaragua.

The treaties will, it is further reported, guarantee the neutrality of the canal to the shipping of the world. It is asserted by those who have endeavored to learn the reason for the refusal of the House committee on rules to fix a day for taking up the canal bill that the speaker's hesitation is caused by the request of the President that legislative action be delayed until these treaties can be completed and considered by the Senate.

FEELING IN JAPAN.

London, April 21.—The Daily Mail publishes a letter from Yokohama describing the "growth of anti-American feeling" in Japan. The writer says:

"This development is due to the harsh treatment the Japanese have received in Hawaii, and the belief that the United States will stop Japanese immigration to Hawaii. The feeling is calculated to lead to a deplorable war of and to retaliatory restrictions."

Bringing More Japanese.

Tacoma, Wash., April 20.—An officer of the steamship Goodwin, in from Japan, says that the steamers Bramer and Tacoma, now en route, are bringing 2,200 more Japanese to be landed at Seattle and Tacoma within the next week or so.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Troubles are, like babies, they grow larger by nursing.

A girl never truly loves a man if she admits he has faults.

The longest periods in the life of a small boy are those between meals.

There are many kinds of foolishness, but the meanest kind is selfishness.

It's well enough to believe in fate providing you act as if you didn't.

Many a self-made man might be happier if he could blame the job on somebody else.

When some men get up in the world everybody appears small to them—and they appear small to everybody.

The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Best of the Past. Faith in the Future.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

One tendency may be noted in these days which is growing constantly stronger, and that is, to look back into the past, the far-past, and bring to the present whatsoever of great excellence is found therein. The young nation has been hitherto so full of robust self-confidence, so strong and so vigorous, so enterprising and so masterful, as to be inclined to glorify its to-day, ignoring that part of the long ago which might be worthy of transplanting.

Those who have been so fortunate as to hear Elbert Hubbard in his most unique and delightful lecture about the Roycroft Shop will recall what he said of the wonderful beauty of the books made two or three centuries agone—books which as far surpassed the cheap volumes that are hurried by the thousands from the presses in these times, as the glory of the sun at midday exceeds the shadows of the evening. Mr. Hubbard spoke of one which he called the most beautiful book in the world, now shown in a Dublin monastery, upon which a monk spent a life time, beginning it in his early manhood and leaving it finished only when the sands of life ran out in old age. Every page is illuminated, each letter made with loving touch, the skilful hand having been consecrated to giving the thought an exquisite setting. And to-day it is just as beautiful as when he laid down his pen, and delights every eye which is privileged to look upon its loveliness.

There are those who are beginning to look backward to things like this, seeing in them a quality which only the true lover of his work can place therein. Such expression is possible but to those who can have the opportunity to put into his labor something belonging to his inner life, that is as much its flowering, as is the blossom of the plant which the sun and the rain and the earth have brought to perfection. This beauty can never be lost. It is beautiful always, because it is an expression of truth, or as Mr. Hubbard puts the thought, it is the joy of the worker in his work, but haste may not enter into its production.

When the day comes that we, as a people, can pause long enough in the mad rush for wealth to gather the gifts of the ages and hold them at their true value, a long step will have been taken forward. The present does not contain the best of everything, and the growth in appreciation of that fact betokens a broader culture promising well for the future. The disposition of people with money to seek for that which is the fruitage of genius and of leisure, will give the nation's workers a better opportunity for the expression of truth in their work.

Whatever stimulates the love of the beautiful, by so much advances the mental and spiritual growth of a people, and ought always to form a part of the education. The child brought up in the meanest environment will often perceive and take delight in what is the product of the highest art. It is a mistake to think that the coarse and tawdry will give equal pleasure to the children of the poor, with what is fine and beautiful, for it is not true. It is, therefore, better to make them familiar with one good thing, than to deaden their perceptions by a multiplicity of what is only cheap and gaudy. There is a growing sense of the educational value of good books and good pictures for all classes of people, and this is one of the hopes for the future which may well be placed with that I spoke of in the beginning—the increasing appreciation of what is beautiful in the accomplishment of by-gone centuries.

Somewhere Lillian Whiting has written these words: "All that is desirable for man is his. It is simply at his pleasure to take it at any moment. The universe is made for man and not man for the universe. All its laws are framed for his benefit, all its resources are created for his use. For man is not merely a dweller upon the earth; he is an inhabitant of the universe. He is a co-worker with God in the development and direction of all the divine creation."

Miss Whiting has expressed a thought in these words which is wonderful in its influence upon the man or the woman who accepts it as truth. It means that by virtue of the Divine which is within us, we are, in a real and practical sense, masters of our own lives; that we may do what we will because we are literally "co-workers with God." The reason that we so often fail is because we do not realize this fact. We yield to fear. In that last word lies the real reason for weakness, and incapacity to achieve what we desire. Will is a spiritual force and universal. We may draw upon it at our need and the answer is certain. When Jesus said, "ask and ye shall receive," He simply expressed a law, but the asking which He meant was not a desire covered with doubt, but a conviction born of the knowledge of a unity with the Divine.

In the same article, Miss Whiting says that inasmuch as life is a condition of never-ending progress and the sojourn in the physical only one of its phases for development, no one need hesitate to begin any study or species of mental training at any age whatever. The expression often heard, "I am too old to begin," is a contradiction of truth so far as the years are concerned. The beginning is simply a circumstance, and if it promises to give pleasure or to enlarge the outlook of the real life, it is the right thing to do no matter how many years are counted with the past. The result, woven into the character, will form a part of the never-ending future.

Humanity is the flower of physical and mental evolution, with its spiritual possibilities yet unfolded. To accomplish this is the purpose of all living. It does not in the least lie in what the world calls being religious, but in the training of the spiritual faculties, through the mastery of the lower nature—that mastery being won by faith in our own unlimited possibilities, and then expressed in loving service to our fellows.

THE MANTLE.

"Charity covereth a multitude of sins."

By Mrs. S. M. I. Henry.

All day long at the loom of love,
A beautiful angel sat and wove.
The woof was of silver threads of light,
The warp was of gossamer dainty white,
Beaded with dew from the tender skies,
That lay in the depths of the angel's eyes.

Back and forth the shuttle flew,
Weaving a web of texture new.
Nothing like it in heaven was known,
From the veil that hung before the throne
To the mist-like robes, so strangely fair,
That the star-eyed infant angels wear.

Nothing like it in earth was seen,
From the summer morning's golden sheen
To the drapery draped of a winter night,
O'er the window pane of crystal white;
Naught in earth or heaven so fair,
That with this web it could compare.

As the pattern grew, a sweet surprise
Came, more and more, in the angel's eyes
And the Rose of Sharon upon her cheek
Blushed faintly, and, as if to speak,
Her lips were open, as one by one
The threads flashed through, till the work was done.

Alone, in silence, the angel wrought
The secret of her holy thought;
Something was needed down there below,
In the sin-cursed world of death and woe.
To hide from the sight of earth and heaven
The stains of sin by Christ forgiven,—

Something to hide the faults of men
From the vulture's eyes, whose greedy ken
Hunted them out, by night and day,
That human souls might be its prey.
To meet this want, the angel wove
That wonderful web in the loom of love.

And she fashioned a mantle, with sweeping train,
That nothing of earth could ever stain;
A mantle for Christian hands to take
And backward bear, for Christ's dear sake,
And cast, wherever a soul doth lie
In shame, a sport for the passer-by.
—Good Health.

The Cozy Corner.

In our house-cleaning symposium, Mrs. B. again makes some good suggestions.

We old housekeepers having for many years conducted our affairs to our own satisfaction, sometimes grow dictatorial and speak of "my way" as the only really good way, but with the different condition of things that now prevail in families and homes, there can be no absolute rules given for this work, but each woman must be governed by her own environment. Take, for instance, the modern city house with hot and cold water wherever it may be needed, oil finished floors with rugs that can easily be removed and cleaned, steam heat furnished by a gas furnace, or perhaps by an outside plant; electric lights and plenty of help. Here there is no need for any stated season of cleaning; it is easily accomplished in the course of the every-day work of the servants.

In the house heated by a coal furnace, with carpets nailed to the floor, the dust disseminating of the one and the dust gathering of the other, make a biennial cleaning a matter of necessity for health's sake. Still more necessary when we depend upon stoves filled from an open coal scuttle, and upon kerosene lamps for our light. With painted woodwork to be washed and water to be carried from the kitchen to wherever it is needed; with many little feet (as well as larger ones) to make dirt, and, as is often the case, but one pair of hands to care for everything, to prepare the food and clothing for the family, and to the thousand and one things necessary to make the "house" a "home," then, indeed, the work of renovating becomes a serious matter.

There still remains to consider the country homes to so many of which The Blade makes its wekly and welcome visits. Here we find still other conditions. Plenty, as to food and raiment; smiles upon the inmates, but in a majority of farm houses the labor saving devices for woman's work are conspicuous by their absence. Step ladders and long handled brooms are considered superfluous, as the woman can stand on a chair, or table (or both if necessary), to clean ceilings and windows. Men folks on a farm are, as a usual thing, no more careful than they are obliged to be about bringing dirt into the house on their clothing and shoes, and they do want their meals as promptly and generously at one time as another. All kinds of domestic work is done in the kitchen and living room, and in lieu of fires in the sleeping apartments large quantities of bed clothing is necessary, which must be made sweet and clean every spring or summer. Extra help in time of need is difficult to obtain, and the heavy work must be done when "father" or "the boys" can be spared from out-door work to assist. So we see that it is quite impossible to make any cast-iron rules for the time of doing the labor under discussion, but as it must be done, we shall hope to hear of some ways by which it can be made easier.

Mrs. A. K. R.: I am some like the old lady who said she wanted to have her house cleaning done early so she could enjoy it before the flies came. I like to have mine done in time so I can have some leisure before "fruit time" comes, as there is not much chance for rest for a farmer's wife after that. As soon as it is warm enough to work in the attic, I begin there, sorting over the odds and ends that have accumulated, cutting the carpet rags and placing all others where the rag-man can find them when he comes along. Next I take the closets, then the chambers, one at a time, and so on until the last bit of dirt is swept out of the kitchen door. My family never seem to suffer any inconvenience from my method of doing this work, and really appear to enjoy seeing each room as it is made fresh and clean for another six months' usage.

Catherine Cathcart, an Indiana housekeeper, thinks it best to gain extra strength before beginning her work. She says:

Experience has taught me that it is not well to be in too much of a hurry to begin the work of renovation. I prefer to spend the first warm, sunny days of spring in the garden. The fresh air and exercise seem to strengthen me for the work inside the house later. There are numerous little preliminaries to house-cleaning that can be accomplished before the real work begins, and are a great help. The putting in order of closets, cupboards and bureau drawers can be done at any time, as also can the cleaning of the cellar. The sooner this is done the better. All decayed vegetables should be removed; potatoes sprouted and placed in barrels; empty fruit cans and jars put out of doors, where they can have a complete sweetening before they are again needed. I place mine on the garden fence. After thus clearing out the cellar, the walls and floor should have a thorough sweeping, and the former a coat of whitewash. This can be done before the men-folks are too busy to help.

Do not attempt to clean more than one room at a time, nor let your work interfere with the regular meals. Stop in time to prepare these, for you will need them, and you will find that "the men" are more willing to help you shake a carpet or move a stove after a good dinner. Do not "keep at it" till you are ready to drop. Stop for a resting spell of a day, or a week, if need be. It may make your work last a little longer, but you will get through some time, and with a great deal more comfort by taking it leisurely.

A good way to clean papered walls and ceilings is to make a dozen or more cheese-cloth bags large enough to hold about a quart of corn meal, fill, tie and rub the paper with them, changing when they become soiled. You can wash out some while you are using the others; these will dry and be ready for you when needed. I hope this suggestion will help others as much as it has helped me.

A Stranger thinks we should begin with the cellar, kitchen and pantries first, then take the dining room and bedrooms, leaving the parlor and sitting room till the last. She recommends the free use of ammonia in the place of soap, and says, after giving the carpets which are not to be taken up a thorough sweeping, that to rub them carefully with a cloth wrung out of water in which ammonia and salt has been dissolved, in the proportion of one tablespoonful of the first and two of the second to a gallon of water, will brighten the colors, take up all dust and act as a preventive of moths. Other than this, her letter is very similar to those already given.

Aunt Sady expresses the same ideas in regard to methods of working, as does E. B. S., who, in addition to her other good suggestions, makes a plea for leaving at least one heating stove up during the summer, for the comfort it will be when there comes a cold, stormy day, saying, very truly, that many an illness is contracted by the absence of proper heat at such times.

"Helena, Montana," there is nothing "wrong" with your letter, which will be used very soon. The subject is one of great interest, and you will be very likely to receive many suggestions from the Cozy Corner.

Mother—"Upon the Tree Tops," by Olive Thorne Miller, will be a good book for your children to read for the purpose you mention, as will "In Nesting Time," "Bird Ways" and "Little Brothers of the Air," by the same author. "Plants and Their Children," by Mrs. William Starr Dana, is another most interesting and instructive work, written in language that can be easily comprehended by any child, and yet in such an attractive manner as to beguile older people into reading it with the greatest interest. Of course, there are many other books which will prove useful to you in your "Summer in the Country" with your children, but at this writing I cannot recall any that would be of more real help.

Will some one who has had experience in summer boarding, please tell "A Woman" what prices are charged, and what accommodations may be expected?

"You cannot solve your problem by talking about it; neither can your next door neighbor do your sum for you, at least with any advantage. You must sit down and figure it out. The wise student of numbers sticks to his work, and this is what we must all do in everything. We must not fall back, or stand still, but resolutely go on every moment, endeavoring to realize more and more our rights as divine citizens."—Eleanor Kirk's Idea.

SOME HINTS FOR HOME DRESSMAKERS

In making your new gowns you must be sure to have the skirts fit very smoothly across the front and sides, putting all the fullness in the back, in a box plait, or fine, single plaits. The new cut-paper patterns are measured not only around the waist, but around the hips about five inches lower, in order to insure a perfect fit.

With the box-plait in the back, the skirt fastens at the front seam on the left side; thies does away with the danger of a yawning placket hole. Only a very narrow stiffening, not more than four inches, is allowed at the bottom of the skirt, and for this purpose there is nothing so good as haircloth put on the straight way, instead of bias.

Petticoats follow the fashion of the gowns in regard to the fitting around the hips, and have a considerable fullness in the back. An economical plan which will allow one to have several silk petticoats at a very reasonable cost is that of making a plain skirt of black or white taffeta and several deep ruffles of colored silk to button on this just above the knees. Muslin skirts can be made in the same style and will save much in the laundering, as these ruffles of lace and embroidery can be done up with much less trouble and expense than when they are sewed to the underskirt.

Yokes and wide collars of lace and embroidery will be much worn with gowns of all kinds. If yokes are made of different materials from the dress goods, they should be carried over the tops of the sleeves to give a more apparent breadth to the shoulders. Duck and linen suits will have Eton jackets and be worn with shirt waists.

While sleeves will not be so very severe as during the winter, they will have only sufficient fullness to make them fit easily. For any but thin materials the pattern with two seams is preferred; for thin, transparent goods, a better effect is produced with but one seam. Ribbon will be used in every possible way for trimming on dresses and hats, and for neck garniture.

TWO OR THREE DAINTY DISHES

For the Easter dinner here are recipes for some very new and dainty dishes, for which we are indebted to the Woman's Home Companion:

Blanc-Mange Eggs in Apple Sauce.

Clip off the large ends of eggs, empty the contents, and fill the shells with a blanc-mange made of one pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla extract and two level tablespoonfuls of corn-starch wet with a little cold milk. Pare and core tart apples, cut into inch slices, and cook tender in a syrup; drain, and place on a plate to become cold. When the blanc-mange eggs are cold remove the shells, place an egg in each apple, and decorate with preserved cherries or strawberries. Serve with sweetened flavored cream.

Egg Rings in Tomato Jelly.

Simmer twenty minutes one-half canful of tomatoes, six cloves, one stalk of celery, one bay-leaf, one blade of mace, one slice of onion, one-half teaspoonful of salt and a speck of cayenne pepper. Strain, return to the fire, and when hot add two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine, stirring until the gelatine dissolves; add two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar, and set away to cool. When thick place rings of hard-boiled eggs (removing yolks) in a buttered bowl, turn in the jelly, and let it become hard. Decorate with mayonnaise.

Easter Salad.

Cut cooked lambs' tongues into small dice to measure one coffee-cupful; add a sprig of minced parsley, quarter teaspoonful of white pepper, half teaspoonful of celery-salt, one hard-boiled egg, minced. Mix well, and add tablespoonful of cider vinegar. Let stand half hour, then heap onto a plate, draining off the surplus vinegar. Cover with boiled cream dressing, garnish with boiled potato rolls, slices of hard boiled eggs and celery foliage.

Halibut Border.

Mince two pounds of uncooked halibut and press through a sieve one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper and a grating of nutmeg; add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and one quart of whipped cream. Turn into a buttered circle mold, and set in a pan partly filled with water. Cover with buttered paper, and bake twenty-five minutes, or until firm, in a moderate oven. Decorate with stuffed olives and parsley. Serve at once.

NATIVES OF NICARAGUA—NEGRO AND INDIAN TYPES.
—Harper & Bros.

This illustration is taken from a book recently issued by Harper and Brothers, entitled The Nicaragua Canal. It is a fascinating account of the past of the country and of the people, two types of which are here represented. The present talk about a canal makes everything connected with that region full of interest.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

GATHERED TOGETHER

A HAPPY PHILOSOPHER.

I like the weather rainy an' I like the weather dry,
I like the world an' like the plan the Ruler runs it by!
Ther's mebbe droughty seasons in some fair and farmin' spot,
While a streak of too wet weather blights another, like as not;
But I so love earth's roses, that the little thorns don't hurt,
An' life to me is somethin' more than drudgery and dirt;
God turned my taste to sweetness, so I shun the bitter lees,
An' find so much of honey I'm a-robbin' of the bees.

A happy life's dependent not on gumption or on grit,
But jes' the plain philosophy of make-the-best-of-it!
Of course I ain't denyin' Sorrow's stalkin' through the land,
But her sister, Joy, is with her, an' a-holdin' of her hand.
So write me down as happy, in the summer, spring, or fall,
An' even storms o' winter doesn't ice the blossoms all.
So I jes' keep on a-huntin' in the fragrance or the freeze,
An' I find so much of honey I'm a-robbin' of the bees.
—R. F. Greene, in Youth's Companion.

A "passing observer" is pretty sure to take a superficial view. "The stillest waters are the deepest." To those who knew Colorado ten years ago, a great and beneficent change is apparent. Not only have women improved, but they have improved the manners and morals of legislation. They have already secured many valuable reforms, especially in matters affecting women, children, and the home. To their presence and effort as members of the legislature, Colorado owes laws raising the age of protection for girls to 18, establishing a State Home for Dependent Children, and a State Industrial School for Girls, prohibiting child labor, providing drinking fountains in the streets, forbidding expectoration in public places, compelling the use of smoke-consuming chimneys, and removing emblems from the Australian ballot, thereby practically establishing an educational qualification for voting. Mrs. Hauna, a highly respected and well known woman of Denver, says that the voting of women has caused better order at the polls, has improved the character of the candidates elected, and has greatly increased public interest in the questions of municipal reform.—Woman's Journal.

Miss Elizabeth Jordan, the New Editor of Harper's Bazar.

"Does your papa ever lick you?" "I guess not. Every time he threatens to lick me I read him an extract from his great anti-imperialism speech, in which he said: 'These Filipinos are like wayward children, but have we on that account the right to take away their God-given privilege to do as they please? Let us treat them as we would our own wayward children, plead with them, beseech them, but never coerce them with either gun or rod.'" "That's a good deal to remember." "Yes, but he's got so now that he drops the switch as soon as I strike 'These Filipinos.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

I have the purpose to help forward progressive movements even in my latest hours, and hence hereby decree that the earthly mantle, which I shall drop ere long, when my real self passes onward into the world unseen, shall be swiftly enfolded in flames and rendered powerless harmfully to affect the health of the living. Let no friend of mine say aught to prevent the cremation of my cast-off body. The fact that the popular mind has not come to this decision renders it all the more my duty, who have seen the light, to stand for it in death, as I have sincerely meant in life to stand for the great cause of poor, oppressed humanity. There must be explorers along all pathways; scouts in all armies.—From Frances Willard's Will.

"Slowly the Bible of the race is writ,
And not on paper leaves, nor leaves of stone;
Each age, each kindred, adds a verse to it,
Texts of despair or hope, or joy or moan.
While swings the sea, while mists the mountains shroud,
While thunder's surges burst on cliffs of cloud,
Still at the prophet's feet the nations sit."

One Sunday recently, George, a boy of 8, attended the first meeting of a new Sunday school, and was asked by the leader of the school to repeat the Lord's prayer. With all the importance of one who had known his subject well he arose and deliberately said: "I beg to be excused. I am a little out of practice." His mother is a musician, and he had often heard her offer this excuse.

Mrs. Sol Smith Russell is said to have told this story of her own little daughter. The child had been very naughty, and her mother shut her up in a room and said: "I am not going to punish you, my dear, but I am going to leave you here to think over how naughty you are, and I want you to tell God about it and ask him to make you a better little girl." After a time she went to let the little girl out. "Have you told God about how naughty you were?" "Oh, yes," answered the child. "I told him, and he said: 'Great scott, little girl, don't mention it. I've seen lots of little girls a good deal worse than you are!'"

"Joy, joy, joy in the heights and the deep;
Joy like the joy of a leaf that unfolds to the sun;
Joy like the joy of a child in the borders of sleep;
Joy like the joy of a multitude thrilled into one;
Under the teeth that clench and the eyes that weep,
Deeper than discord or doubt or desire or wrong,
One with the wills that sow and the fates that reap,
Joy in the heart of the world like a peal of song."

Mr. Kruger, the ruler or president of the Boers in South Africa, has a wife who is very fond of animals. Some time ago the Boers wished to raise a statue of their president, and the sculptor who was to make it brought some drawings of her husband to Mrs. Kruger to see which she liked best. The pictures showed him in his every day clothes, with the tall hat which he always wears. When Mrs. Kruger saw this, she asked that the top of the crown of the hat should be made hollow, so that after rain the birds might be able to drink out of it. This was done, and now whenever a welcome shower has fallen a little cloud of birds may be seen fluttering round the top of the Kruger statue, drinking and bathing in the crown of the heat.—From Animal Friends, London, England.

Victor and Harry were sliding down-hill together, when the sled tipped over and both the boys fell off. Victor went to mamma, crying; but Harry was not hurt. "How did it happen, Harry?" asked mamma, "that Victor was hurt so much worse than you were?" "I don't know," answered Harry, "unless it's because I've been vaccinated."

"If only we strive to be pure and true,
To each of us all there will come an hour
When the tree of life will burst into flower
And rain at our feet the glorious dower
Of something grander than ever we knew.

"And hearts that are striving to be more true
Shall meet, even now, as in ages gone,
And dimness shall die, and the rose of dawn
On the far-off mountains clearly shown
Shall tell the story that all is new."

The Youngfolks

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

STUDY FOR APRIL.

"All success proves partial failure; all advance what's left behind; all triumph something crushed at the chariot wheels."
—E. B. Browning.

A few belated poem studies have been received this week, and will be credited to the writers although it is too late to use them. This from S. E. W. H. was accidentally omitted last week:

We speak of a great man's "footsteps,"
And of lives that seem "sublime;"
There are those which glow in spirit
And those that with goodness shine.

The world may call one greatest
Who acts at a crisis-call,
But he who lives for his brother man
Is greater far than all.

April Fool, comes from Georgia, asking for admittance and bringing with her a bunch of arbutus which has kept its fragrance through its long journey. Miss Prudence gives you her letter, but must keep the flowers for her own pleasure.

April Fool, Ga.:—I have been more fortunate than many of you, for I have had the pleasure of seeing two real, live Merry Go Rounders who were wearing their badges and were both school-teachers. I would like to have the opinions of our girls and boys in regard to Sunday letter-writing; do you think it is wrong? Of course I do not mean business letters, but friendly ones. It seems to me it is no worse than sitting down for a little chat with our friends, and much less objectionable than to spend Sundays doing nothing. Elva, you have my sympathy, and I am sure I have a girl in my school who is a good match for the boy you spoke of. I cannot help you for I am just as "puzzled" as you are.

Portia, N. Y., asks a question which proves that she has read Evangeline very carefully, otherwise the point to which she refers would have escaped her notice.

While trying in vain to find a satisfactory answer to a question that troubles me somewhat, I decided to appeal to the M. G. R.'s to see if they could not give me some assistance. It is this: Where were the Acadian farmers when Evangeline goes to the church to seek for Gabriel on the evening of the third day, and finds that "all is silent." To her call there is no answer while the next morning the "long imprisoned farmers" are all marched from the church to the shore? Who will tell me this?

The first one to greet Miss Prudence at our reunion to-day is—Big I. T. who says:

I am truly interested in this grand circle of friends and endeavor to carry its motto through my every day life, though I fear I often fall short of its requirements. I wonder how many of the "Letter Circle No. 1" will be present at this reunion. I met one of our number in the city where I live, and talked with him, but did not recognize his badge. He knew me and intended to see me again, if he had not been called away sooner than he expected. May the Divine presence ever be with us all, is my parting wish.

Otach, Iowa: It is my earnest desire to be present at the meeting, where I hope to renew my acquaintance with many of the once familiar names of our circle. I have been silent for a long time, partly because I had nothing to say, and once when I thought to write I checked my ardor because I found my ink was frozen, and I well knew what becomes of lead pencil letters. I come to-day to bring good wishes for the health and prosperity of every member of the Order of The Blade M. G. R. Long may it wave.

Dot Foye, Mich.: When I first entered the M. G. R. I was just a school girl; since then I have fitted myself for teaching, and the past two years have been devoted to instructing young Americans. Although my visits to you have been rare I have always had an interest in your work, and reading of this reunion decided to attend. For my share of the entertainment I will sing you a new song just learned. Black Pine's description of mines is interesting, but as the children say, I am too much of a "fraid cat" to ever visit one in person.

Coralyn, Mo., has a very good excuse for her long absence, and Miss Prudence is heartily glad to welcome her girl again.

Coralyn: I am still deeply interested in the success of our column in The Blade. Our motto has lost none of its meaning to me, and I prize more and more the friends which the M. G. R. has brought. Having been unable to use my eyes very much for several months, I could not write to you, but did not feel as if I could miss this reunion of the old-time members.

Lillie, O.: Here I come to attend the reunion, and to welcome all of our former correspondents. I have worn my badge for nearly five years, and am very proud of it. It has been with me to picnics and all kinds of social gatherings, but I have never yet met another member of the Order, at least one who might be recognized by his badge. Easter greetings to you all.

Em. T. Head, Iowa: Thinking it was about time I did something toward keeping the wheels of the Merry Go-Round in motion, I find my way once more to the familiar corner. I should like to call the roll of the older members and ask why we seldom see them in the circle, but refrain from so doing lest some one should ask the same question of me. I confess that I have been negligent and suggest that we all turn over a new leaf and come oftener. What say you, fellow members? What am I doing now? Still employed as maid of all work "at the old stand." My rule for making "foot-prints" is to "Do the duty that lies nearest."

Drusilla came "wading through the deep mud" to congratulate us on this meeting, and to suggest that "something be done" in regard to the Centennial meeting. Then Lancelot moved an adjournment, thus:

Let us all stand in a row and give three cheers for The Blade; three for this reunion of old friends, with one extra long and loud one for our beloved Miss Prudence. All ready? Now, then, hurrah.

Cousin Patsy sends her paper for March a little late; she also sends a selection for our next study, which will be given in time for the June work, as we have decided to have a Memorial service in May. All who desire to be represented each month must be sure to have their work in early in order that it may be used. Pen-Syl-Vania and Jessie are now members of the M. G. R., but as Doll Face neglected to bring her name and address with her, we shall be obliged to wait for them before we can consider her application.

THEIR COLORS.

They perched in a row on the garden gate,
Little lads two and one little maid,
Bobby and Benny and serious Kate,
Thoughtfully watching a rainbow fade.

"Which of the colors do you like best?"
Serious Kate in the silence said.
Bob's round eyes followed from east to west
The marvelous arch, and he answered, "Red;

"Because it's the brightest. Which do you?"
Kate considered; but Ben replied,
"Blue's the prettiest—I like blue;
And mother says it's the best beside.

"The sea and the sky are both of 'em blue,
And the prettiest flowers, and the baby's eyes;
So she likes it best, and I like it, too—
And it's better than red," says Ben the wise.

And then spoke Kate with a long, long stare—
A puzzled stare—at the fading bow:
"The color I like best isn't there—
My color is eatable brown, you know."

"Your color is what?" cried Bobby and Ben.
Forgetting the claims of blue and red.
And "eatable brown," said Kate again,
"Like m'lasses candy and gingerbread.—

"And fried potatoes, and buckwheat cakes,
And maple sugar and chocolate creams,
And the crispy cookies that gran'ma makes,
And buns and crullers. It almost seems

"As if goodies were always brown," said she—
Kate with the soulful eyes and sweet,
"And that's why I like it the best, you see—
Because it's the color that's nice to eat!"

One little maiden and little lads two
Solemnly all from the gate climbed down;
Forgotten the claims of the red and the blue.—
They raided the pantry for eatable brown.
—Ethel Parton, in St. Nicholas.

For the Young Folks.

THE SPOILED COPY.

The master sat at his desk. Eight rows of empty seats were before him, for the clock had told the hour of 4, and the noisy shuffling of 50 pairs of restless little feet was stilled until another day.

The sunshine, glinting across the room, betrayed some miscreant's name, boldly carved upon a desk or fancifully traced in ink.

Even as the handwriting on the wall appeared to startled eyes of old, so these, and certain unmistakable evidences of other mischief, presented themselves to the master's horrified gaze, and he instinctively glanced toward the rod, and was about to call: "John Stout, come forth," when he suddenly remembered that he was alone. Then he smiled, and I doubt not that it was because he remembered another urchin, another master, and alas! another rod. John Stout was forgiven.

Thank God for the remembrance of past follies, that makes us sometimes charitable.

Did I say the seats were all empty? Well, small wonder! Such a diminutive boy is that toiling with his pen in a far corner, that any eye might easily have overlooked him. And so still! Tick! Tick Scratch! Scr-at-ch! The clock and Thomas' pen are trying bravely to make themselves heard, but the master hears neither. He is lost in some reverie.

Suddenly the scratching ceases. The corner is dim now, where Thomas sits. A hand, tiny and very frail-looking, is raised and meekly, patiently held to attract the teacher's attention—but in vain.

"Please, sir," very faintly. No answer. "Please, sir," a trifle louder, "I am ready."

Oh, Thomas, why persist? It is useless. You cannot understand, but the master's eyes tell me that the dreams and thoughts and hopes that haunt him are gone. Like a handful of autumn leaves, fluttering, dancing, beckoning with gorgeous colors, they have sped away on some breeze of forgetfulness. In fancy, he pursues them. But Thomas, should he find them, like the leaves, brown, seared and faded, they will have given up their beauty.

"Please sir!" Silence, save the slow "Tick! Tick!" Thomas' corner is even dusky now, and the hand has fallen. Presently a tousled head leans forward on the desk. The master dreams and Thomas sleeps.

"Tick! Tick! Tick!" slowly the moments pass. Then:

"Thomas Turner, bring me your copy; it is late!"

No answer. It is Thomas' turn.

"Thomas Turner, be quick!"

Profound stillness, nothing more.

The master rose, went down the aisle, and opened wide the shutters. The sunlight streamed down upon a tow-head and face flushed scarlet.

The desk was strewn with inky papers, bearing evidence of oft repeated trials and disastrous failures. Strange looking letters in various attitudes stared up at the master. They were marshaled in imposing lines. To be sure, some looked unsteady and wavering, but what matter! For there was Thomas' grimy, inky little fist firmly grasping his pen, and what the letters could not appeal to, it did.

A hand was laid on the boy's head. Thomas ought not to be let off, for the copy was truly disgraceful; but the master's heart was strangely tender, and he gently roused the sleeper.

Tommy looked up, stared vaguely for a moment, then pointed to the latest production of his pen, and said:

"It's done. 'Taint very good. Maybe I can do 'em over in the morning, can I?"

"Yes, Thomas, I think so."

"Thank you, sir; you're awful good to give me another chance."

"Ah," said the master musingly, "I wish I had another chance."

"Why, sir; do you do copies?" said the bewildered Thomas.

"Yes, Thomas; but mine are quite another kind. I was thinking, you know, of life. But there, Thomas, run away home. Put the old copy in the basket, and begin again in the morning."

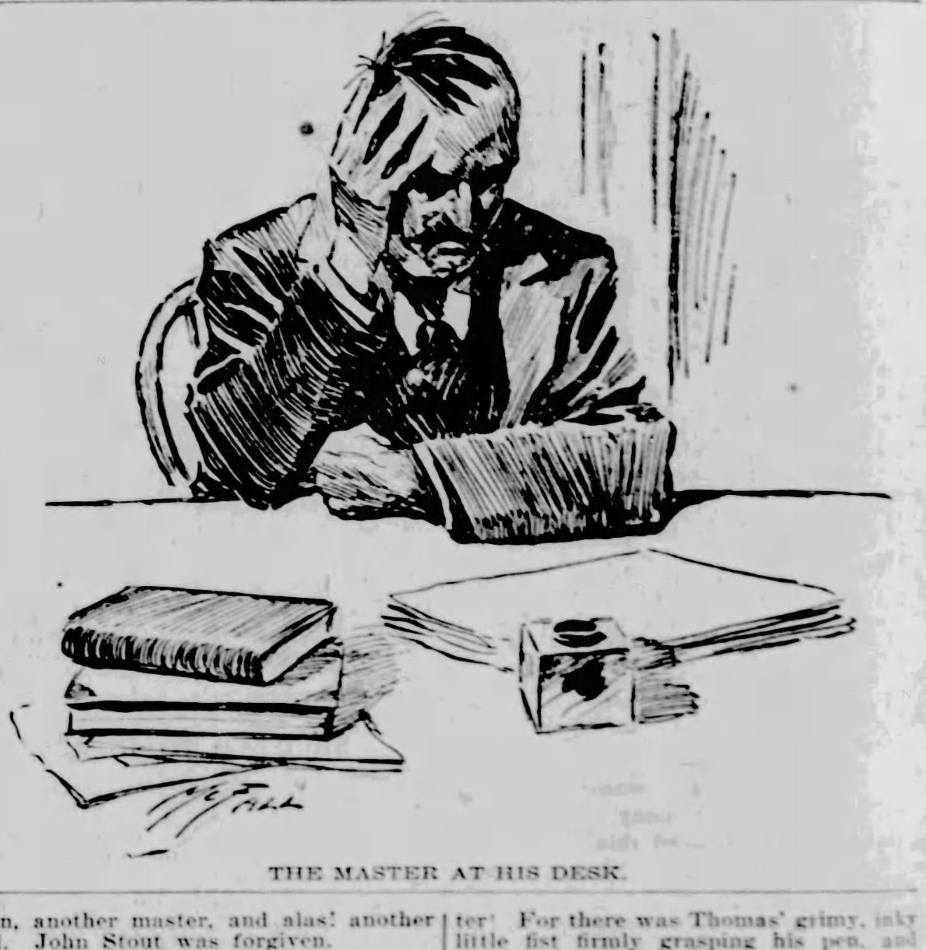
"Yes, sir."

"And Thomas——"

"Sir?"

"Be glad that you can begin again in the morning."

When the clock struck five the master was still dreaming.—Annie G. Thompson.



THE MASTER AT HIS DESK.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For April.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1740, and was a general in the French and the Revolutionary wars. He served under General Forbes in the expedition to Fort Du Quesne, where he remained as an Indian trader. In 1763, he was captured by Indians, and adopted by a squaw whose son he had slain in battle. He had thus an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of several Indian languages. On being released, he settled at Pittsburg. In 1774, he was an important agent in making the Indian treaty entered into by Governor Dunmore, and interpreted Logan's famous speech. In 1800, he was secretary of the Territory of Indiana, which office he held until it became a state in 1816. He died in 1822.

ILLI-NOIS.

2.—HALF-SQUARE.

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1.—A tropical wading-bird.
2.—A kind of flax found in the Philippine islands.
3.—A walking stick.
4.—A unit; an atom.
5.—Abbreviation of a country of the western continent.
6.—A vowel.

PAULINE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A planter purchased a tract of land in the form of an equilateral triangle, and fenced it with boards one rod in length, the fence being 5 boards high. When done, he found that the number of acres in the tract was equal to the number of boards required to fence it. What is the length of each side of this triangle?

N. HOLT.

4.—DECAPITATION.

I am composed of 7 letters, and whole, am one of the branches of learning taught in the common schools. Twice beheaded you will find me indulged in by many popular writers; again beheaded, and I am a political party.

NASBIE.

5.—QUERY.

Who can describe for us the class of people known as "Lazzaroni?"

THE SCHOOLMISTRESS.

6.—QUOTATIONS.

Who said: "Nicknames should never be despised; it is by such means mankind are governed."

E. NIGMA.

Answers to Puzzles of April 12.

1.—Lady Anne Barnard.
2.—90.25 per cent of its initial force.
3.—Words forming diamond: M, man, monad, Manatee, natty, Dey, E.
4.—Purgatory.
5.—Need-fire, is fire obtained by the friction of wood upon wood, or of a rope upon a stake of wood. A widespread superstition attaches to its peculiar virtues in case of calamity, especially of a disease among cattle, that exists among most nations of the Indo-European race. It is supposed to defeat the sorcery to which the disease is assigned. When the incantation is taking place, all the fires in the neighborhood must be extinguished and relighted from the sacred spark. Fire struck from metal is supposed not to have the same virtue, and persons performing the ceremony are required to divest themselves of any metal that may be about them.
6.—Thackeray wrote: "To love and win is the best thing, to love and lose is the next best."

Chat.

In sending the authorship of the quotation in a recent Blade, L. G. Metz says: "It occurs in the poem beginning 'Oh why should the spirit of mortals be proud,' a favorite with Abraham Lincoln."

Chester, a new member, sends a nicely written solution of the second "suit of clothes" problem. In regard to the first "suit," Marley Cranford maintains in the face of criticism from some of the "head boys" that his answer of $22 was correct and demonstratees how two lines of reasoning may be followed in regard to the problem with equal correctness according to the manner in which it is stated.

W. P. E. questions the criticism on the Plantagenets given by T., and asks him to name his authority.

Metta sends some new work, and says she has been acting as Schoolmistress herself, which accounts for her absence from the 'Cademy.

R. Davis—The solution has been forwarded.

THE BOERS FIGHT HARD

Gen. Rundle Surprised at the Strong Opposition He Meets.

London, April 24.—All attention is centered on the interesting, though complicated situation in the southeastern portion of the Orange Free State, from which developments of the utmost importance must ensue in the near future. General Rundle, it would seem, has found the Boers confronting him at DeWet's Dorp in stronger force than he cares to engage, and so he is marking time pending the arrival of supports.

While General Rundle is preparing to strike DeWet's Dorp Generals Brabant and Hart are pushing along the frontier of Basutoland, where they will be able to frustrate any attack on General Rundle's right and Generals French and Pole-Carew are hastening from Bloemfontein to bar the Boer line of retreat northwards.

In the meanwhile the burgher forces occupying Thaba N'Chu are in a position to fight a delaying action, giving the Boer forces at DeWet's Dorp and Wepener time to retire in case of defeat, and it seems as though Genral French must dispose of his Thaba N'Chu force before he can reach the rear of the Boer forces opposing Generals Rundle and Brabant, otherwise his flank will be open to assault.

The Boers driven out of Leeuw Kop will probably rally at Thaba N'Chu, where a stiff fight may be expected. Should the British fail in this attempt to bring about another Paardeberg it might immensely affect the larger issues of the war, as it will undoubtedly lead to a persistent repetition of the guerilla tactics which have been largely responsible for the penning up of Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein for so many weeks.

During the course of General Alderson's advance on Leeuw Kop the Canadians found themselves in a tight corner Sunday, near Donkerpoort. The Canadian mounted infantry sent to reconnoitre the Boer position approached within 300 yards of a farm flying the hospital flag, under cover of which the Boers opened such a hot fire on the Canadians that they were unable to retire until another force of Canadians covered their retreat by threatening the rear of the Boer position.

Boers Retreated Hastily.

Leeuw Kop, Monday, April 23.—The Boers retired from their positions here so hurriedly that they left a quantity of ammunition and many rifles behind them. When the Warwickshire regiment took the farm house at the foot of the bridge, the Boers pom-poms inflicting no damage, the Welsh regiment advanced along the Warwickshire's left and approached the bridge, experiencing a cross fire.

When the Boers fled they were obliged to move for some distance along the skyline, and the artillery planted a shell with great accuracy, it bursting just above the Boers, rolling over three horses.

It appears that General Dickson met with opposition, the Boers firing their rifles at long range. Their position was one of great natural strength.

General Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of the attack. Owing to a deep spruit, the British artillery was unable to join the right in time to reply to the Boer gun, which was shelling the mounted infantry vigorously. The shells, however, burst 300 yards high and did no damage.

It is stated that General DeWet holds the water works with a strong force. The Boers who held Leeuw Kop trekked to the eastward. General French sent out a body of cavalry to the south, and a few shots were heard, but, apparently, the Boers do not hold strong positions anywhere in close proximity to Leeuw Kop.

Shelling Resumed.

Warrentown, Monday, April 23.—Shelling was resumed this morning, the fire being directed at the British river redoubts, which are steadily being pushed forward. The Boers appear to be in stronger force down the river and the yeomanry patrols are frequently "sniped."

It is confidently believed that important developments are not far off.

Captured Twenty British.

Pretoria, Monday, April 23.— An official bulletin issued her to-day says:

"The Federals continue their fighting at Wepener and have captured a herd of General Brabant's cattle and horses.

"General DeWet's losses at DeWet's Dorp were one man killed and six men wounded. Twenty British were captured, besides the killed and wounded. The British appear to be retiring beyond DeWet's Dorp.

"Cronje reports that with a strong commando he attacked the British northeast of Boshof. A heavy engagement followed and the British were driven from kopje to kopje. The Federals displayed great courage and resolution and spiritedly chased the enemy in the direction of Boshof. Only two burghers were wounded. The British lost fifteen men killed and left three wounded and eight prisoners in the hands of the burghers."

The Cronje referred to is undoubtedly Commandant Cronje, the second son of the famous Boer general now a prisoner on the island of St. Helena.

RUNDLE'S ADVANCE.

London, April 23.—General Rundle is apparently advancing slowly toward Wepener, every step being closely contested by the Boers. From the republican side there is a good deal of interesting news to-day. A Thaba N'Chu dispatch, dated Friday, April 20, reports the arrival there of Commandants De Wet and Villiers and an attack upon 3,000 British under General Gatacre. The latter, of course, is a misstatement, as it is probable that General Rundle is meant. The British, it is added, occupied some kopjes but their left wing was driven back. The Boer loss was one killed and five wounded.

From Brandfort comes the news that, Saturday, April 21, a British patrol of 40 men ventured near that place and suffered the loss of one man killed and two men captured, including a Free Stater who was leading the party.

A Pretoria dispatch, dated April 21, says the latest official news was that fighting was proceeding within half an hour's ride of De Wet's Dorp, with no results.

The Transvaal government, it is added, has asked Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena, and also a neutral consul to watch the interests of the prisoners, in the same manner as Adelbert Hay guards the interests of the British at Pretoria.

A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the working of the mines on Sundays and inflicting punishment on managers paying over one pound a month to natives.

There is nothing further from Bloemfontein to indicate the progress of the preparations for the main advance.

THEY BROKE PLEDGES.

Washington, April 19.—United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, has notified the State department by cable of the reported action of the members of the Chicago ambulance corps in taking up arms in the Boer army, instead of continuing with the hospital corps to which they had pledged themselves upon leaving the United States. Apparently the Portuguese authorities at Lorenzo Marquez had doubts as to the actual neutrality of these men for the party was detained many days at the port before they were allowed to proceed over the railroad to Pretoria. The dispatches stated that a letter from Miss Barton turned the tide in their favor. Miss Barton was said to have declared that certain members of the party were known to her and believed to be going under true colors.

The officials here say that nothing can be done by the government to prevent such violations of faith as are reported from South Africa. The men did not go out with arms and so did not fulfill the legal prescription of a filibustering party which would have enabled the United States authorities to prevent their departure. Similarly, the Portuguese authorities probably found themselves obliged to let the unknown men pass through Lorenzo Marquez and it would appear that unless the British government can induce the Portuguese to take a different view of their obligation, Portuguese South Africa will remain an open doorway for recruits entering the Transvaal.

HARD ON THE GENERALS.

London, April 21.—This has been a sad week for the British generals. The brewing storm that last week was overhanging their heads received its electric spark through the publication of Lord Roberts' censures regarding the engagement at Spion Kop. It descended in a merciless torrent from an unanimous press. At the present moment General Buller could find no better way to endear himself to the hearts of the people than to request his recall; but one who knows the Natal commander intimately tells the representative of the Associated Press that he is far too thick skinned to take such a step and will stick to his post despite all criticisms and avalanches of adverse public opinion.

Nor is Lord Kitchener spared in the present outbreak. There is a story going the rounds of the clubs that the "great man of the Soudan" has been severely sat upon by the "little man of Afghanistan," and specific instances of disagreements between the two are quoted. Once, so gossip says, with mysterious reference to private letters and such inner sources of information Lord Roberts felt constrained to put Lord Kitchener in his place.

"I wish you to understand," Kandahar is reported to have said to Khartoum, "if you please, that I command this army. You are my chief-of-staff. I don't seek advice, and I shall decide myself on what is to be done, and shall issue my orders accordingly."

No documentary evidence has been obtained to prove the truth of this, and it may be pure invention, but it has already been printed in London, and originated in much the same way as the first stories arose regarding the fiascos of Generals Gatacre, Buller and Methuen, which were only too fully borne out by later official and detailed accounts. With regard to Lord Kitchener there is another story current which insists that after the Colenso disaster the queen demanded that Buller be superceded by the conqueror of the Kalifa and that the cabinet protested, but compromised by sending Lord Roberts as a figurehead. This is considered rather improbable; but, if true, the cabinet has caught a Tartar in the shape of Lord Roberts.

It is marvellous to note the wholeheartedness of the English public trust in this old general. Not one paper has attached to his criticisms of General Buller—his predecessor in the command—one iota of unfairness or self-interest. This, perhaps, is explained by the universal recognition of the fact that the field marshal has little to gain by this campaign and that he gave up all to which long and brilliant service entitles him in order to serve his country. Whatever the outcome of the Boer war Lord Roberts' name would stand in England's military annals as one of the most successful and best loved of her commanders. This fact is ever before the public and they believe their commander-in-chief in South Africa to be miles above any jealousies or rivalry that might actuate other generals.

SALUTED BOER FLAG.

New York, April 23.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Norfolk, Va., says: The big Boer flag which floated from the mainmast of the Danish steamship Polarstjernen (Polar Star) when that ship sailed from her Brooklyn Pier, March 12, came near causing international complications between this government and Great Britain, through the enthusiasm of an American skipper in Norfolk harbor.

Upon the ship's arrival off Old Point Comfort, Capt. Callisen again hoisted the Transvaal flag, and his action caused comment among the masters of a number of British merchantmen anchored off the Point.

A mass meeting of a branch of the National Boer Relief Fund Association was held in Norfolk on Monday, April 16. Congressman Smith, of Michigan, and George W. VanSiclen, of New York, were among the announced speakers, and they arrived on an Old Dominion steamer. When Mr. Smith saw Capt. Callisen's vessel with the Boer flag waving, he got the Old Dominion captain, who was also a Boer sympthizer, to run in near the Polar Star, and then the American colors on the American ship were dipped to the standard of the Transvaal on the Danish ship.

One of the British captains saw the compliment and sent a protest to the English ambassador at Washington, who, in turn sent it to the state department. The state department declined to interfere, on the grounds that a merchant marine man has the right to dip his colors to anything he sees fit, and has also the right to fly whatever he desires at the mast head. Thus a threatened complication, because of an American recognition of a Danish captain's courtesy to the Boer cause, was avoided.

At the mass meeting, Capt. Callisen was called upon to make a speech. The captain moved forward on the platform from a box, and his face looked troubled. His appearance made the hit of the evening, but the immense gathering was too much for him, and after one desperate glance, the veteran sailor turned and fled.

Any speech he could have made could not possibly have made more of a hit than did the courageous skipper, who defied his British colleagues by flying the Boer flag, but was frightened speechless by an audience of 2,000 of his friends. Capt. Callison was congratulated by all the prominent men present for his public demonstration of the flag of the South African fighters. The flag, which was loaned for the occasion to the captain will again fly at No. 71 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, as soon as the Polar Star weighs anchor at Norfolk, for the long voyage to Valparaiso, Chili.

WOULD KILL DEWEY.

Macon, Ga., April 23.—P. A. Summey, an old Confederate soldier, was sent to the state insane asylum at Milledgeville, to-day. In the course of an investigation into his condition it was ascertained that his mind has been wrong for two years, and that his mania has been to kill somebody of prominence. When he saw the announcement that Admiral Dewey was coming to Macon on March 22, it occurred to him that this would afford him the opportunity of his life, and it is said he made his plans to assassinate the admiral in this city. But on the morning before the admiral and Mrs. Dewey arrived, Mr. Summey had one of his lucid periods. He says he fully realized what he had been planning to do, and fearing that he might again become deranged while the admiral was here, he left immediately for the country, remaining there several days. When he again lost control of his mental faculties, his mania directed itself against some other public man, but having no opportunity to kill anybody of national importance he made no definite plans. He was preparing to kill himself when arrested.

SOUTHERN STORMS.

Louisville, Ky., April 23.—Pouring rains continue throughout the flooded districts of the south, and the danger to lives and property is becoming more grave. It was thought Saturday that the crisis was passed, but in many localities the rain is falling again with increased violence. Late reports to the weather bureau show that heavy precipitation has been general within the last twelve hours throughout the flooded country. It was estimated last Saturday that $3,000,000 worth of private property had already been destroyed, and it is now thought probable that this damage will be heavily increased. Mail and telegraph communication has been destroyed between the smaller towns in Mississippi and Alabama, south of Jackson, the northern limit of the flood. Many farm houses have been swept away, the occupants barely escaping with their lives and the drowing of a family of seven negoes is reported from Jackson, Miss. The flood district is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Mobile up to the Tombigbee river, to the center of the state of Alabama, thence west through Jackson, Miss., to the Mississippi river.

Around Columbia, Miss., every railroad and wagon bridge is reported washed away and first crops are a total loss. At Enterprise, Miss., the water stands five feet in the houses and stores. At Meridian, Miss., the water is reported at six feet in the streets and still rising. Timber and buildings are reported destroyed at Ellisville, Meridian, De Soto, and throughout the Bayou Pierre district in Mississippi, and numerous small points in Alabama report great damage. Train service throughout the entire region is demoralized.

At New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., April 20.—New Orleans has ceased to regard the flood situation as a temporary inconvenience. As time has passed and as the full scope of the disaster which visited this section of the country in the excessive rains which began in the early days of the week and still continue has been learned, the conviction has been irresistibly brought home that a calamity of appalling magnitude has been experienced, and that instead of the worst being over the evil has just begun. There are now within the gates of the city no less than 500 water-bound travelers, who are not only unable to return to their homes now, but who do not know when they will be able to leave. Partial reports of the damage incurred in the storm belt have run the figures up into the millions, and taking into consideration the losses, real and resultant, the amount foots up to an enormous figure.

The Illinois Central railroad system has incurred damages which will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, figuring the loss of business, and the end is not yet. Not only was that road tied up to-day, but there is no telling when the trains will be able to run. The same state of affairs prevails on the other southern roads. The streams are still rising, and rains continue to fall to-day.

Belated news is just now beginning to arrive regarding the loss of life. Four people were drowned near Meridian and two near Hattiesburg, Miss. In the vicinity of Enterprise, Miss., the waters of the Chickasaw are raging. The water is five feet deep in the main streets, and throughout last night cries for assistance filled the air. The loss of life, if any, could not be ascertained.

The three bridges between East and West Enterprise have been swept away. The Enterprise Academy, a building which was the pride of the town, is swept away. A number of buildings were also demolished.

Shabuta and Desoto, Miss., are completely inundated.

The floods have been worse than ever before known, and to-day's advices may bring additional news of disaster and loss of life.

At Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., April 23.—Flood reports to-day showed increased damage in this state, especially to railway property. The Louisville and Nashville railroad, which has heretofore been free from any damage and has been hauling the freight and passengers of the Illinois Central, Northeastern and Mobile and Ohio roads the past six days, is now a sufferer also. The bridge over West Pacagoola river, four miles from Scranton, was washed away last night by the high water and the terrific pounding the foundation has received from thousands of logs washing against it. Along the Mobile and Ohio railway great damage has occurred. The waters have receded considerable, but nearly all the roadbed for 25 miles will have to be rebuilt.

In Mississippi.

Meridian, Miss., April 23.—Additional rains have added gravity to the flood ruin in the surrounding country. The situation in several towns which are waterbound is growing desperate. Food stuffs are running short, and relief is nowhere in sight. Reports from the interior continue to come in, showing great devastation. Farmers are abandoning farms as worthless and are entering the service of the railroads, which employ all applicants. Property in this city suffered great damage in last night's storm. Fifteen inches of rain have fallen last night and so far to-day.

DEFECT IN THE BILL.

Chicago, April 20.—A Washington special to the Times-Herald is as follows:

A serious defect in the Puerto Rican bill recently passed has been discovered, and efforts are now being made to remedy it as quickly and as efficaciously as possible.

This defect applies to the almost unlimited power in the hands of the executive council of the island government in the matter of granting franchises. The executive council consists of eleven men, of which six will form a majority.

According to the bill, six of the council shall be citizens of this country and five native inhabitants of Puerto Rico. The majority of the council will therefore control the franchise-granting power, and, irrespective of who these men may be, there is but one opinion among the lawmakers here about such a policy. Leading members of the Senate and House were busy to-day in investigating this matter. They agreed that the entire idea is diametrically opposed to the theory and intentions of the government of the United States and immediately started at work to formulate a scheme for remedial legislation.

The insular affairs committee of the House held a lengthy executive session yesterday and following discussion pertaining to the retention of the present military officers in the island until civic officers are appointed to take their places a searching inquiry was made into the question of the franchise-granting power under the provisions of the new law. Members of the committee, especially the Republicans, were amazed at the possibilities of evil growing out of this defect in the law.

Chairman Cooper pointed out that land monopolies could go ahead and operate so as to obtain claim on every foot of soil in the island; that stocks could be watered, and bond dividends be liberally scattered. "The people of the island would soon not have a foot of land to stand on," is the way he put it, "and the range of possibilities as to the operations of corporations and trusts cannot be estimated."

MONUMENT TO PULASKI.

Chicago, April 20.—A long buried resolution passed by the Continental Congress November 29, 1779, and providing that a monument be raised to the memory of Brigadier Count Pulaski, a Polish general, who was killed while fighting on the American side at the battle of Savannah in the revolutionary war, has been brought to light by the Polish residents in this city, who propose to see its stipulations carried out. Congress, it was announced to-day, will be petitioned by hundreds of Polish-American societies, who will ask for an appropriation of $120,000 for the statue.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.

Montgomery, Ala., April 19.—A row among the delegates to the Republican convention started before that body had been called to order. After a scene of great excitement, accompanied by some shooting, in which one man was seriously hurt, the governor cleared both factions out of the state house buildings and grounds.

The convention was scheduled to meet at 12 o'clock, but a rule for the admission of only uncontested delegates caused confusion and delay. Gaston Scott, a Vaughn man, of Montgomery, was at the rear door guarding it when Moragzae, who had been appointed sergeant-at-arms by a majority of the executive committee, demanded admittance and was refused. A quarrel followed and Moragne shot Scott in the hand and breast. Scott made no effort to shoot. This started a great uproar. Moragne was taken to the governor's office, where he was when Taylor Scott, a brother of the wounded man, ran to the outside door of the governor's office and fired two shots down the hall, but hit no one. He was stopped and quieted by bystanders. After the statehouse had been cleared the Bingham faction went to Dorsett hall and the Vaughn side to the Auditorium, where, at 2 o'clock, the two conventions were in session.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Indianapolis, April 23.—The Republican state convention will be held Wednesday and Thursday, and already the hotels are filled with candidates and boomers. The delegates-at-large to the national convention will be Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge and Governor Mount and Chairman Hernley, of the state committee.

There will be 1,434 votes in the convention. There are six candidates for governor. An estimate made to-day for the first ballot gives National Committeeman Durbin, 330; John L. Griffiths, of this city, 330; Frank Posey, of Evansville, 250; Enoch G. Hogan, of Danville, 200; James Dodge, of Elkhart, 164, and Lieutenant Governor Haggard, of Lafayette, 160.

Frank Hanley, of Lafayette, who in the fight for United States senator two years ago, led in all but the last ballot, when Beveridge was elected by a combination to defeat Hanley, will be chairman of the convention.

WELLINGTON DISGRUNTLED.

Washington, April 21.—Senator Wellington of Maryland has concluded to step out of the Republican party temporarily on account of his disapproval of the Philippine and Puerto Rico policy of the administration. He makes no concealment of his intention to remain away from the polls next election day and to have nothing to do with the campaign.

This decision does not mean that Mr. Wellington will support any candidate in opposition to the nominee of the Republican convention. He merely intends to withdraw from any affiliation with his party for a time.

SPLIT IN TENNESSEE.

Nashville, April 21.—Tennessee will have two Republican tickets in the coming state campaign. Likewise, two sets of delegates will go to the national convention at Philadelphia. As expected, the state convention split here yesterday, the Evans contingent walking out and holding a separate convention. W. F. Poston, of Crockett county, is its gubernatorial selection, while John E. McCall is at the head of the ticket named by the convention over which Congressman Brownlow presided. Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans will lead one delegation to the national convention, while the other will be directed from the background by Congressman and National Committeeman Walter P. Brownlow. Both delegations are instructed for McKinley.

The situation is the outcome of a bitter personal fight that has been waged in the state for some time.

BAILEY HAS CLEAR FIELD.

Austin, Texas, April 18.—Political circles here were greatly surprised yesterday by the announcement that Senator Horace Chilton had withdrawn from the United States senatorial race, leaving Congressman Joseph Bailey a clear field. Senator Chilton's withdrawal is based upon ill health and an inability to make a canvass over the state. Monday Congressman Bailey carried Travis county, in which the state capital is located, in the race for senator by about 1,200 majority. Primaries held within the last week or two in about a dozen counties had given Bailey a lead in the race. The announcement of Senator Chilton's withdrawal was made by his campaign manager.

New York Republicans.

New York, April 18.—The Republican convention for the election of delegates at large to the national convention at Philadelphia named two United States senators, a governor and the second in command of the Republican state organization as their choice for delegates at large. They then complimented the newspaper profession by naming as electors at large the proprietor and editor of a Buffalo newspaper and the proprietor and editor of a Rochester newspaper. The men signally honored were United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Governor Roosevelt and State Committee Chairman B. B. Odell, as delegates at large, and Edward H. Butler, of Buffalo, and F. A. Mitchell, of Rochester, as electors at large.

Vermont Republicans.

Burlington, Vt., April 18.—The Republican state convention for the selection of four delegates and four alternates to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia next June was held here to-day, and resulted in the choice of General J. G. McCollough, of Bennington; Lieutenant Governor Henry C. Bates, of St. Johnsbury; Edward Wells, of Burlington and Lamont M. Read, of Bellows Falls, as delegates. The delegation was not instructed.

New Haven Election.

New Haven, Conn., April 18.—The annual election of city and town officers was held yesterday, and resulted in a complete victory for the Democratic candidates. No mayoralty candidate was voted for. The Democratic majorities range from 2,000 to 2,300, and are the greatest in years. The Democrats have control of both branches of the common council, with a majority of fifteen councilmen and six aldermen.

DEWEY'S STATEMENT.

New York, April 21.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Admiral Dewey is hesitating about issuing his political statement. Men close to the admiral are urging him to speak, and to speak promptly, while others are impressing him with the value of the rule "silence is golden." Admiral Dewey is inclined to regard this rule with favor, and to believe this is not the time for him to talk. His mail and his callers assure him that his candidacy is progressing favorably. What is there for him to gain by issuing a statement?

Admiral Dewey thinks the time to act is when an emergency arises. He is closely watching political developments in the several states. His friends are keeping him advised of the situation and are actively trying to break the Bryan forces in his behalf.

The admiral is particularly interested in Georgia and Texas. If the delegates in those states can be sent to Kansas City without instructions or with instructions to vote for the admiral the latter believes the Bryan south will be transformed into the Dewey south.

KENTUCKY INDICTMENTS.

Frankfort, Ky., April 18.—The Franklin county grand jury has returned indictments against ten persons, charging them with complicity in the murder of William Goebel. The principals named are Henry E. Youtsey, James Howard, Berry Howard, Harland Whittaker and "Tallow Dick" Combs (colored.) Those indicted as accessories before the fact are Secretary of State Caleb Powers, Captain John T. Powers, Ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, W. H. Culton and F. Wharton Golden. In the indictment relating to the alleged accessories, three other men, one of whom is a high state official, are indirectly referred to as accessories, though no indictments were reported against them.

Henry E. Youtrey, who is mentioned as the first principal, was a clerk in the office of State Auditor Sweeney. He formerly lived at Newport. Youtsey was first named in the case by Wharton Golden, the star witness for the prosecution, at the examining trial of Caleb Powers. Jim and Berry Howard are cousins and mountaineers of note in connection with the old Howard feud. They were with the men alleged to have been brought here by the Powers brothers, Finley and others on the "excursion of mountaineers."

Harland Whittaker lived in Butler, Governor Taylor's home county, and is alleged to have been in the room in the executive building from which the shot was fired.

Dick Combs, the negro, lived at Beattyville, and also came here with the mountain men. Caleb Powers is the Republican contestee for secretary of state, and John L. Powers, another of the defendants named as an accessory, is his brother; Charles Finley was secretary of state under the former Republican state administration, when W. O. Bradley was governor.

Charles Finley is now in Indianapolis, having gone there just before the warrant, charging him with complicity, was sworn out six weeks ago.

W. H. Culton was a clerk in the office of Auditor Sweeney. Wharton Golden was a member of the Taylor state guard and claimed to turn state's evidence on the stand in the examining trial of Caleb Powers, when he recited what he claimed to be the inside facts relating to the alleged conspiracy to murder Goebel and enough Democratic members of the legislature to give the Republicans a majority. It is stated that the commonwealth will at once nolle the indictment against Golden in consideration of his testimony.

Youtsey Arraigned.

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—In the circuit court to-day the case of Henry E. Youtsey, one of the men indicted as a principal in the assassination of Governor Goebel, was called. Youtsey pleaded not guilty.

Motion was entered for bail and the hearing was set for Monday, April 30.

GOV. TAYLOR SEEKS HELP.

New York, April 23.—Governor W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, is in New York, it is said, in consequence of the finding of an indictment against him by the grand jury of Frankfort charging him with being accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel. He is understood to have appealed to Governor Roosevelt asking that any demand for an extradition be denied.

The interview between the governor of Kentucky and the governor of New York lasted for an hour and a half. The utmost secrecy was observed in the coming of Governor Taylor to the home of Douglass Robinson, brother-in-law of Governor Roosevelt, in his stay there, and in his departure.

It was feared that if Governor Taylor remained in Washington the requisition of Governor Beckham would be honored, and it was decided that the most feasible plan, and the one offering to the Kentucky executive the greatest hope of immunity, was his trip to New York and an interview with Governor Roosevelt.

Governor Taylor did not register during the day at any hotel here. He called on former President Harrison at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after noon, and it is said he pleaded with the ex-President to reconsider his decision not to act as his counsel. General Harrison informed him that it would be impossible for him to take up his case.

TAYLOR AVOIDS KENTUCKY.

Indianapolis, April 24.—Charles Finley, of Kentucky, who is here, said to-day that Gov. W. S. Taylor would return to Frankfort under the understanding that the indictment against him will not be pushed till after the United States supreme court decision. Mr. Finley was secretary of state when Mr. Taylor was attorney general. Mr. Finley added: "Should I go back, however, I must face one of two things: I must either consent to be thrown in jail, with bail denied and all forms of justice overruled and wait there while the perjury factory builds what it pleases against me, or I must go to my home in Whitley county and call on my friends to save me from the gang at the state capital. So it is that I prefer to wait here until matters assume shape and I see a chance of securing justice."

CHANGE OF NAME.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 21.—Formal announcement of the proposed change in the title of the Silver Republican party was made to-day in a document setting forth the party platform, issued by Executive Agent Corser. The announcement states:

"Lincoln Republicans," are to succeed "Free Silver Republicans," and the National Silver Republican party is to give way to the Lincoln Republican party. The party of one issue is to become the party of several issues, and the issue to which it owes its origin is to be pushed into the background. While changing its name it becomes more democratic than ever, and, its leaders hope, more able to render effective service to "the regenerated democracy" than in 1896.

The transformation scene is to take place at Kansas City, July 4, when the national conventions of both the Free Silver Republican and the Democratic parties are in session.

A FEARFUL LEAP.

New York, April 21.—Miss Marie Dinse, of this city, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge at 2 o' clock yesterday afternoon, without serious injuries. Many men have made this leap into the waters of the East River since the bridge has been completed. Most of them have perished, but Miss Dinse is the first woman who has ever attempted to end her life in this way. She is now in the Hudson street hospital. The physicians found that no bones were broken but they say it is possible that she has sustained internal injuries.

MUST PAY INDEMNITY.

New York, April 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople will be directed to inform the sultan that this government must insist on the payment, without further delay, of the $100,000 indemnity for outrages on American missionaries and destruction of their property, unless previous action on the sultan's part anticipates the ultimatum and the debt is discharged before a resort is made to drastic measures.

Several courses have been urged on the President for the collection of the $100,000 indemnity, which is admitted by the sultan to be due to the American missionaries. Consideration has been given to a proposition to seize the port of Smyrna and administer its customs revenues until the judgment and the expense of collection are cancelled. This course has not been wholly abandoned in the remote contingency that satisfaction is indefintely delayed. It involves serious complications in the Mediterranean, for which the United States is extremely reluctant to assume responsibility for the recovery of so small an amount at the present time.

It might precipitate war through Turkey's sending some of its antiquated warships to Smyrna to resist the temporary American occupation. In that event, the necessity of sending a large fleet to the Mediterranean would create an alarm among the powers and disturb the delicate equilibrium now existing in Europe.

Under the circumstances it has been determined that diplomatic resources will be first exhausted, with confidence that the sultan will be brought to understand that his promises cannot be lightly broken.

The proved claims against Turkey included about $300,000 for the destruction of property alone. To these, which admitted practically of no dispute, there was added by the Lentz claim of $40,000, which was presented by Secretary Olney.

Like America's Position.

Constantinople, April 20.—The firm attitude of the United States government regarding the claims of Americans for losses and massacres in Armenia is entirely approved in political and commercial circles, and it is hoped that the United States will steadfastly maintain its demand, such a course being the only one likely to succeed. It is thought that all the powers should follow the same course, not only concerning indemnities, but also with regard to the increase of duty.

Negotiations regarding American indemnity are now being conducted in Washington, owing to the presence there of United States Minister Straus. When the prohibition against American pork was issued, Lloyd C. Griscom, American charge d'affaires, addressed an energetic note to the porte.

PACT REGARDING TURKEY.

New York, April 24.—Rev. Dr. George Washburn, president of Roberts College, Constantinople, speaking at a dinner of the Brooklyn Congregational Club last night, said:

"The political transitions which have taken place in Turkey in the last few weeks are the most important that have occurred in years in the empire. You have probably read of some German railroad concessions obtained by the Russian government. Well, there is a story back of these concessions. When the war broke out in South Africa the Kaiser went to England, and there was one thing he carried away home with him in reward for keeping his hand out of the affair in Africa. It was a concession for all the railways in the western part of Turkey for the Germans. These concessions gave the Germans the right to construct all the railways in Asia Minor west of a line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf.

"It now appears that, as Germany made a compact with England, so Russia has made a bargain with Germany. As Germany is to construct all the roads in the western part of the empire, so is Russia to construct all the roads in the eastern part. These two powers, with the consent of England, are dividing Turkey into two spheres of influence in the belief that when the final partition comes, the sphere which is under German influence will become German, and the sphere which is under Russian control will become Russian.

"By mobilizing troops upon his borders the two powers have compelled the Sultan to agree to this. The line between the two spheres of influence runs from a little town on the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. This is the arrangement the Sultan has been compelled to accept, and the arrangement that has meant so much politically to Turkey in the last few weeks."

CHINESE OPPOSE OPEN DOOR.

Paris, April 24.—A special dispatch from Pekin says:

"Chinese opposition to the 'open door' policy is growing and endangering foreign capital and the lives of foreigners. Russia is most feared, and America is least disliked because least aggressive.

"The Manchus are losing military power. They are now only 3,000,000 out of 350,000,000, and they only retain their ascendency by keeping the people in ignorance."

THE PLAGUE.

Vancouver, B. C., April 21.—It is the opinion of Dr. Thompson, president of the Sydney board of health, that there is no hope of an early cessation of the plague, and that the epidemic can hardly be suppressed under eight or nine months.

The steamer Miowera, from Sydney, yesterday brought details of the spread of the plague in Australia and of the ineffectual efforts of the colonial government to stamp it out. Thousands have been inoculated, the premier and members of his cabinet presenting themselves for voluntary inoculation, to make more easy the efforts of the health officials in the lower part of the city. Continued and thorough work has been done in the way of cleansing the city and war has been waged relentlessly against rats.

A peculiar accompaniment of the epidemic has been the death of thousands of fish, their dead bodies covering the surface of some portions of the harbor. It is the theory of the plague experts that the disease has been communicated to the fish by dead rats.

Under the direction of the health authorities the entire steamer traffic of Sydney has been rearranged. Wharves have been isolated, ferries removed, and jetties disinfected, torn down and rebuilt. All the Australian towns, especially those upon the coast, have been taking extraordinary precautions against the plague. Wharf laborers have gone on strike demanding three shillings an hour owing to the risk of the plague. They have been receiving one shilling per hour.

PUSHING THE RAILWAY.

Washington, April 21.—Minister Conger reports that the Russians are working with feverish activity to finish the railroad between Moukden and Vladivostock, the eastern terminus of the Siberian railroad, and he says the belief is that Russia's two great strategic points in the Far East—Port Arthur and Vladivostock, where she is said to have garrisons variously estimated at from 120,000 to 200,000 men—will be connected by rail not later than August of this year. As a matter of fact there is already an uninterrupted steam communication between St. Petersburg and the Pacific over the Siberian railroad, though at present it is necessary to use the river route on the Shilka for that part of the distance between Stretensk and Khabarovsk. The schedule from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock is nineteen days. It is expected that the gap in the railroad now covered by the water route will be completed in about eighteen months.

Minister Conger also reports the completion of the Chinese railroad from Tientsin to Niuchwang, 348 miles long. The new line from Tientsin to Chinchow is already paying 14 per cent on the investment and it is expected that the entire line when opened will return 30 per cent.

MISERY FROM FAMINE.

Calcutta, April 23.—The latest official reports from the famine districts say that the misery existing there is indescribable and unparalleled and that the present relief is quite inadequate. They add that the mortality among the cattle is also so severe that the authorities are trying to adapt their farm implements so that human power can replace that of bullocks. Such a drastic measure has never before been necessary, even in the greatest scarcity of animals.

It is also announced that the natives are developing ugly feelings and are attacking Europeans. A great crowd Friday murderously attacked a party of soldiers at Shahpur, the military center of the northwest provinces. The soldiers were rescued with difficulty and in an unconscious condition.

Simla, India, April 20.—The distress among the people is spreading, and 5,500,000 persons are now receiving relief.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Washington, April 20.—The Navy department has secured a 5,000 ton steamer to carry the wheat and other food supplies collected by charitable organizations in New York to the plague and famine sufferers in India. Secretary Long was informed by telegraph by Pay Director Denniston that he had found a suitable vessel, and he replied as follows:

"Close option at the lump sum of $40,000 if the Christian Herald approves, subject to inspection under the commandant of the New York navy yards, with whom I will communicate. Department trusts donors will fill the vessel to her full capacity.

(Signed) "LONG."

The last sentence was added because the stores collected at New York, amounting to 2,500 tons, are not sufficient to exhaust the capacity of the ship.

WE MAY INTERVENE.

New York, April 23.—The capture of Rocas del Toro and the threatened attack on Colon may compel forcible intervention by the government of the United States to preserve the "perfect neutrality" of the isthmus, guaranteed by the United States in the treaty of 1846. A treaty exists between the United States and Colombia, by which, in exchange for certain concessions made to the United States, this country guaranteed "positively and efficaciously" the "perfect neutrality of the isthmus of Panama," and also guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property of the republic of Colombia in and over the territory of the isthmus as included within the borders of the department of Panama.

A GERMAN SPY.

Berlin, April 20.—The Agrarian newspapers reproduce a letter from a German employe of the Chicago stock yards, whose name is not given, in which the concerns of Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. are charged with conducting meat inspection in a farcical fashion. A number of alleged facts are cited in corroboration, and the writer says the adoption of the German meat inspection bill would be a blessing to both countries.

The journals which publish the letter commented editorially upon it.

THE STUBBORN SULTAN.

Constantinople, April 14.—The Porte yesterday replied to the third of the collective notes of the powers on the subject of an increase of 3 per cent in [illegible]. The note announces the intention of the government to adhere to the plan of increasing the duties on account of the bad condition of Turkish finances.

The ambassadors have decided to address another note to the Porte, again stating the objections to such an increase without a previous understanding with the powers.

The tenacity of the Porte threatens to have serious results.

The Plague.

Simla, April 18.—The deaths from the plague throughout India during the past week slightly decreased in number, but the aggregate is still upwards of 4,000.

Cairo, April 18.—The bubonic plague is reported to have made its appearance at several ports on the Red Sea.

The Boxers Again.

Tien Tsin, April 23.—Members of the "Boxers'" society, Saturday, massacred many Chinese Catholics near Pao Ting Fu, in the province of Pe Chi Li, southwest of Tien Tsin.

The German gunboat Iltis arrived at Taku Saturday. The other foreign vessels have left those waters.

Corea Again.

Yokohama, April 19.—Friction continues between Corea and Russia with reference to the latter's demands. It is believed that large areas of land are now claimed by the Russian government.

Capt. Dreyfus at Geneva.

Geneva, April 21.—Former Captain Dreyfus arrived here at noon yesterday and drove with his nephew, M. Paul Valabregue, to Cologny, where he has taken a villa for the season.

Will Visit Grandma.

Dublin, April 18.—It is understood here that Emperor William will visit England, landing at Cowes from his yacht about August 2.

REST

"I wish I knew what was the matter with me, my cheeks are so pale, my lips so white, my muscles so weak, and my nerves seem to be all unstrung. I am just about as tired and depressed in the morning as I am at night. If I could only get some rest, but sleep seems to do me no good."

Shall we tell you what is the matter?

That's Anemia

Anemia—it's another name for starved blood, thin blood, poor blood. Of course this isn't the kind to have. What you want is rich blood, red blood. You want the old color back to your cheeks and lips. You want your nerves once more strong and steady. To make this change you must take a perfect Sarsaparilla, a Sarsaparilla made upon honor, a Sarsaparilla that you have confidence in.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates; a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Since taking it I feel like a different person. I now enjoy and profit by my sleeping. My appetite is good, my nerves are strong and steady, and I know that my blood is pure."—FRANK WENNERBERG, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1899.

If your liver isn't acting just right, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills. When the bowels are all right, the Sarsaparilla acts more promptly and more thoroughly.

25 cents a box. All Druggists.

THE HAWAIIAN BILL

Washington, April 18.—After extended meetings an unanimous agreement was reached yesterday by the senate and house conferees on the Hawaiian government bill. The senate conferees yielded to the house measure, which passed as a substitute for the senate bill as a whole, although a number of amendments were made. In the main the form of government as finally determined upon is that provided by the house. The chief amendments are in providing a district court instead of the federal court organized under general laws, and the striking out of the house provision postponing for one year the time for applying the coasting laws to Hawaii. The prohibition of saloons in Hawaii as provided by the house bill is retained in a modified form, in effect, leaving the matter to local option. The house provisions as to the land laws are retained, including the amendment of Representative Newlands, of Nevada, restricting the amount of land to be held by a corporation to 1,000 acres. The other Newlands amendment, providing for a commission to investigate the labor question in Hawaii, is changed so that Commissioner of Labor Wright will conduct the inquiry. The appointment of circuit judges, which was the subject of rather earnest difference, was finally decided by leaving the appointments with the President.

The bill establishes a complete form of government for the islands with a governor and other executive officers, a legislature of two branches and a judicial branch consisting of a supreme court, circuit courts and inferior courts.

The bill provides that Hawaii shall be represented in congress by a delegate, who shall have a seat in the house of representatives with a right of debate but not a vote. The delegate to congress is to be chosen at an election of the people. There is no tariff provision in the bill as the tariff laws of the United States are extended over the island and the territory of Hawaii is specifically made "a customs district of the United States," with ports of entry at Honolulu, Hilo, Mahukole and Kahulai.

As to the crown lands which have been the source of some controversy, it is provided: "That the portion of the public domain heretofore known as crown land, is hereby declared to have been, on August 12, 1898, and prior thereto, the property of the Hawaiian government and to be free and clear from any trust concerning the same, and from all claim of any nature whatsoever, upon the rents, issues and profits thereof. It shall be subject to alienation and other uses as may be provided by law."

The Chinese on the island are given one year to obtain certificates of residence, but the conferees struck out the amendment inserted by Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, providing that "all Chinese and other Asiatics," arriving since the island was acquired by the United States shall depart within one year or else be deported by the government. This latter provision was omitted in view of the belief that the Japanese have secured a treaty status in Hawaii and that their forcible deportation by the United States would invite a serious and needless breach with Japan.

Washington, April 24.—The conferees on the Hawaiian government bill have agreed to that feature of the house bill requiring that the governor, judges, etc., shall be citizens of Hawaii.

THE CUBAN CENSUS.

Washington, April 20.—General Sanger has made public the compendious results of the Cuban census taken under his direction. The figures are very instructive in the opinion of the war department officials and fully justify the decision of the administration to allow municipal suffrage in Cuba at this early stage. The officials are gratified to find that the native Cubans constitute so large a portion of the population; that the whites so greatly outnumber the blacks, and that so large a proportion of the native population can read and write. In their opinion, there seems to be no room for the objection that the proposed basis of suffrage would result in turning the island over to the control of Spain.

The total population of Cuba is 1,572,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 447,372 white males and 462,926 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,760 males and 26,458 females. There are 11,897 male negroes and 122,740 female negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females. There are 14,694 male and 163 female Chinese. The population of Havana city is 235,981 and of the province of Havana 424,804. The population of the province of Mantanzas is 202,444; of Pinar del Rio, 173,064; of Puerto Principe, 88,234; of Santa Clara, 356,356, and of Santiago, 327,715.

Of the total population of the island 875,579 persons are set down as single 246,351 as married, while 131,787 live together by mutual consent. There are 85,112 widowed persons.

Of the total population, according to citizenship, 2,478 are Spanish; 1,296,367 are Cubans, 175,811 are in suspense, 79,526 are of other citizenship, and 616 are unknown. The Spanish, by birth, number 129,240. Of the children 10 years of age and over, 49,414 have attended school. Of the total population, 443,426 can read and write, and 19,158 have a superior education.

The table on citizenship, literacy and education is regarded as specially important, as forming the basis of suffrage about to be conferred. Because so many citizenships are still in suspense, and for other reasons, the returns are not quite complete, but the conclusion is drawn that there will be at least 140,000 qualified native Cuban voters under the proposed basis of suffrage, and as against this there will 55,767 Spaniards whose citizenship was in suspense when the census was taken, less the number who have since declared intention to preserve their Spanish citizenship, and plus illiterate Spaniards, not declared, who are the owners of property. It is not believed that there will be any great number of the latter class, as the total number of illiterate Spanish males over 21 years is only 17,426. The comparison shows a much greater preponderance of Cuban voters than was expected. There are 187,826 white adult males who were born in Cuba as against 96,083 born in Spain, 6,794 born in other countries, and 127,300 colored.

The tables, which are to be published simultaneously, in this country and in Cuba, while in the nature of a compendium really contained much information of interest as to the character of the population. For instance, it is shown that males are in excess in the total population, except in Santiago, though the female whites outnumber the male whites, except in Pinar del Rio. Among the negroes and mixed races the females are in excess; while among the foreign whites the males are largely in excess.

The negroes are in the minority in Cuba, constituting only 32 per cent of the population, being most numerous in Santiago, where they constitute 43 per cent. The native whites constitute more than one-half the population, or 58 per cent. The proportion of children under 5 years is unusually small, but the proportion under 21 is normal, about one-half the population. Only 15.7 per cent of the adults were married. Nearly nine-tenths of the inhabitants were born in Cuba. Nine-tenths of the children less than 10 years of age do not attend school, and 43 per cent above 10 years are literate.

TIME EXTENDED.

Washington, April 18.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day agreed to a favorable report on the convention between the United States and Spain extending for six months the time in which Spanish residents of the Philippine islands can elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of the Philippines.

REPORT IN CLARK CASE.

Washington, April 23.—Senator Chandler, from the senate committee on privileges and elections, to-day submitted to the senate the report of that committee in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana. The report is comparatively brief, covering only about fifteen pages of printed matter. It does not rehearse the testimony, but simply presents the findings of the committee and its reasons for its course. The finding of the committee is stated as follows:

"The finding of the committee is that the election to the senate of William A. Clark, of Montana, is null and void on account of briberies, attempted briberies and corrupt practices by his agents, and of violation of the laws of Montana defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise."

In view of this finding the committee reports and unanimously recommends the adoption by the senate of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the state of Montana."

The report concludes with a strong recommendation for early consideration of the case, as follows:

"The senate should, as a duty to itself and to the country, demonstrate by its action in this case that seats in the United States senate procured as Senator Clark's has been procured, can not be retained by the deliberate judgment of the senate. The senate also owes a duty to the people of Montana, who, conscious of the bad repute into which the state had fallen by reason of vast expenditures of money in connection with its elections, manifested such a public sentiment that the legislature of 1895 passed a statute which, if obeyed, would have redeemed the state from its bad name. For the direct and gross violations of that statute and the consequent discredit which continues to rest upon the state, Montana has a right to expect a prompt and decisive remedy from the action of the senate upon the report of this committee.

The committee states that its finding is made in view of certain admitted or undisputed facts, with their attendant circumstances, appearing in the testimony taken by the committee, and these are enumerated under 15 headings.

The committee says the direct violations by Senator Clark and his committee and agents of the provisions of the Montana laws are of the first importance in connection with the conclusions reached by the committee.

On this point the committee adds the following: "He expended a sum vastly in excess of the limit provided by law, and failed to render any return; and no such return was made by the persons acting in his behalf."

Referring to the destruction of checks and vouchers it is remarked that "the committee find the case proved without relying upon such destruction of checks, failure to render accounts and disregard of the legal limit of expenditure. But they furnish to the committee strong additional reasons for believing the other evidence, which seems to them to establish the corruption charged."

The report was presented by Senator Chandler for the entire committee and was not signed. A minority of the committee did not approve of some of the features. The views of the minority will be submitted later.

Senator Clark refused to make a statement at this time.

CLARK WILL RESIGN.

New York, April 24.—The Herald says: William A. Clark, of Montana, will resign his seat in the United States senate. The communication by which he will make known to the senate his intentions has already been prepared. It may be held presented this afternoon. It may be held until later in the session, but it will be handed in before the senate has acted upon the report of the committee on privileges and elections declaring that he was not duly and legally elected.

Senator Clark will carry his resignation with him when he goes to the capitol to-day.

It is known that Senator Clark has come to the conclusion that the most dignified course for him to pursue is to withdraw gracefully and to go before the people of his state with a request that they give him a vote of confidence and again send him to Washington.

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

Washington, April 20.—War department officials have been compelled to resort to the use of canned roast beef for the subsistence of the army in the Philippines. This is due to the fact that it is absolutely essential that the soldiers shall be served with fresh meat and because of the impossibility of providing refrigerated beef or cattle on the hoof under existing conditions. When the bulk of the army was located near the seashore and at easily accessible points there was no difficulty in providing them with fresh meats, but conditions have now changed and the army is scattered among 160 posts in various parts of the archipelago, a great many of them at considerable distance from the nearest shipping point. There are no cattle available, and the refrigerated beef which has heretofore formed the principal basis of subsistence for the troops cannot be preserved in good condition long enough to reach many of the inland posts. Consequently it became necessary to look for some suitable substitute, and the American canned roast beef was the only thing found to meet the requirements.

The suggestions for its use came originally from the subsistence officers in the Philippines, and the chief commissary officer at Manila recently cabled a requisition for an immediate delivery of about 100,000 cans of roast beef and subsequent deliveries at the rate of about 50,000 cans a month. Acting Commissary General Weston presented the matter to the secretary of war with a strong indorsement of the proposition. As a measure of extreme caution, however, Secretary Root decided to get a personal opinion from Major General Otis before taking final action. A cable message of inquiry was forwarded at once and General Otis' reply was received to-day. Its text was not made public, but its general character may be clearly inferred from the fact that instructions have been sent to Colonel Alexander, the commissary officer at Chicago, to arrange for the immediate dispatch of a large quantity of roast beef to San Francisco for shipment to Manila by the first available steamer. Special precautions will be taken to secure the best quality of beef, and to insure its proper care and preservation at all stages of its long journey to the Philippines.

MORE JAPANESE.

Washington, April 21.—Assistant Secretary Taylor, of the treasury department, has received a telegram from the immigration inspector at Port Townsend, Wash., in which he states that 1,000 Japanese immigrants were landed at that port yesterday, and 2,200 are expected to arrive to-morrow. In consequence of this sudden increase in the arrival of Orientals he is unable to make the necessary examinations unaided, and asks for authority to employ additional help. Mr. Taylor has wired him authority to employ three emergency assistants.

That Floating Dock.

Washington, April 19.—Senator Hale has reported from the Senate committee on naval affairs an amendment to the naval appropriation bill authorizing the President to purchase from the government of Spain for a sum not to exceed $200,000 the 10,000 ton steel floating dry dock belonging to that government and now in the harbor of Havana.

Wouldn't Grant Writ.

Washington, April 23.—The supreme court to-day refused to grant a writ of certiorari in the case of Oberlin M. Carter, convicted by court-martial for irregularities while in charge of engineer works in Georgia.

WILL STOP IMMIGRATION.

Washington, April 24.—Information has reached Washington to the effect that the Japanese government itself, and without waiting a request from the United States is about to take steps to restrict the emigration of Japanese coolies to the United States.

It is asserted that the figures relative to this emigration have been magnified, and that as a matter of fact there are not more than about 15,000 or 16,000 Japanese within the limits of the United States, outside of Hawaii. It is said that such emigration as has lately occurred has resulted entirely from the competition of the two great Japanese emigration societies; that the laborers have been practically brought here under the delusion that there were untold opportunities for work at great wages. The Japanese government is interested in protecting its people from the hardships resulting from such impositions, and that is the reason it intends to establish restrictions upon the outward flow. It is said, however, that the government would never contemplate with equanimity legislation by the United States directed exclusively against Japanese emigration, for though perfectly willing to abide by the results of any legislation on the subject of emigration that affects all outside nations alike discrimination against Japan would certainly have most disastrous affects upon the large and growing trade between the United States and Japan.

The position of the Japanese government upon that point is that the Japanese emigrant is not for a moment to be classed with the Chinese coolie.

PUERTO RICAN MONEY.

Washington, April 19.—The treasury department has completed the arrangements for the retirement of Puerto Rican money and the substitution of American currency. James A. Sample, the chief of the issue division of Treasurer Roberts' office, and W. P. Watson, of New York, an expert accountant, have been selected to go to Puerto Rico to make the change.

The work is to be done under the Puerto Rican bill recently passed by congress. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 pieces of silver and other metallic currency in the island, and now in circulation. These pieces are worth 5,600,000 pesos. Congress has decided that the exchange shall be made on the basis of 60 cents for the pesos. About $3,000,000 of American money will therefore be required to take up all the minor money in Puerto Rico. The first shipment of American money will be made to the island between now and May 1. Mr. Sample and Mr. Watson will go the last of this week or the first of next. The money which they will use in making the exchange will be taken to Puerto Rico in an army transport and the Puerto Rican money will be brought here as it is taken up and recoined.

Treasurer Roberts says he will send gold, silver certificates and subsidary coins to Puerto Rico to replace the pesos and other coins. The silver certificate is the only form of United States currency which will be used at present in the island. The amount of each kind of money to be sent at once is as follows: Minor coin, $15,000; subsidary silver, $60,000; silver certificates, $260,000 and gold coin, $165,000, making $500,000 in all.

GOV. ALLEN SAILED.

Washington, April 21.—Promptly at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in a fine, drizzling rain, the United Sthates steamship Dolphin cast off from her dock at the Washington navy yard, and steamed down the Potomac, carrying Governor Allen, of Puerto Rico, to the scene of his new duties. As the Dolphin sailed away, the Marine band played "Auld Lang Syne," the yard batteries boomed a parting salute, a detachment of marines, under command of Maj. Dickins, drew up at "present arms," and handkerchiefs waved from the friends and on-lookers gathered on shore.

Secretary and Mrs. Long, who were to be the guests at luncheon of Capt. Southerland, in command of the Dolphin, arrived on board at noon, and were followed almost immediately by Governor Allen and his party, consisting of Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. Wheeler Howell, private stenographer to the governor, and a small corps of servants. Among those who were present to take leave of the new governor were Secretary Root, Secretary and Mrs. Long, the secretary of the interior, Admiral Terry, the commandant of the Washington navy yard, and others.

There were many floral remembrances for Governor and Mrs. Allen. Among the donors were President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Root and Secretary and Mrs. Long.

Capt. Southerland expects to make the trip to San Juan in six days, arriving at Puerto Rico on the 27th instant.

THE CANAL BILL.

Washington, April 20.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce to-day made an important change in the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill, striking out the provision for the "fortification" and thus providing what is expected to be a compromise which will aid in bringing the measure to an early consideration.

The amendment was proposed by Representative Barham, of California. The chairman of the committee was instructed to offer the same upon consideration of the bill at the proper time as a committee amendment thereto.

Following the announcement of the changes in the bill, Mr. Hepburn stated that it had been definitely arranged that the house would take up the canal bill on May 1 and 2.

DEWEY'S TRIP.

Washington, April 23.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will leave in a special train over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Sunday, April 29, on their trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville. They will arrive in Chicago at noon Monday, April 30. Wednesday morning, May 2, the Chicago & Alton Railroad will take the special to Jacksonville, Ills., where a three hours' stop will be made. St. Louis will be reached in the evening.

Sunday will be used traveling over the Illinois Central from St. Louis to Memphis, where two days will be spent. Wednesday, May 9, the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroads will move the train from Memphis to Knoxville. Saturday will be spent on the trip to Knoxville and a rest taken on Sunday.

The trip from Knoxville to Washington will be over the Southern Railway, reaching here May 10th.

THE CENSUS.

Washington, April 18.—Census enumerators begin work June 1, and must finish in thirty days. Cities of 6,000 or more inhabitants, as shown by preceeding census, must be completed in two weeks. The four principal reports, on population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures must be printed by July 1, 1902. After that tabulation of special inquiries will be taken. There is no time fixed in which these latter reports must be completed.

A NOVEL GAVEL.

Washington, April 20.—Speaker Henderson was the recipient yesterday of a unique gavel from Admiral Hichborn, chief of the bureau of construction of the navy department. It is made from the ribs of the cruised Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, and is unlike most gavels. It is a solid piece of wood, without handle, but with a groove in the middle for the speaker's grasp. As the naval bill is now before the house, the speaker will make opportune use of the gavel during the consideration of this measure.

PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Washington, April 18.—According to a statement made to-day by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, the receipts in the Philippine islands for the months of January, February and March, 1900, were:

January, $563,509; February (cable), $426,423; March (cable), $679,446.

The customs receipts for March alone reached the sum of $574,995. The total receipts for the three months were $1,669,379. The receipts of March exceed those of either of the two previous months by $115,536.

COMMISSION HAS SAILED.

Washington April 18.—A brief telegram was received at the War department this morning announcing the departure of the members of the Philippine commission party from San Francisco yesterday on the transport Hancock. Inasmuch as the vacancy in the office of secretary of the commission has not yet been filled it is the impression of Secretary Root and other officials that the commission has decided to make the appointment from among the American residents of the Philippines.

AWFUL SUICIDE.

Connellsville, Pa., April 24.—Leaping high into the air as an expert diver would in taking a fancy plunge into the water, an unknown man committed suicide yesterday morning at the foundry works of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., New York, diving into a coke oven. In less than a minute what had been a man apparently in the full vigor of life, had mingled with the curling smoke of the ovens, distinguishable only by its bluish brown color and nauseating odor from the gas smoke of the burning coal. A more terrible death never occurred in this region. The coke workers saw him only for an instant as he prepared for the leap. He was well dressed, of medium height and weight and smooth shaven. For the slightest possible space he seemed to pause on the sloping ground behind the ovens, then quick as a flash he ran down the slope, taking the quick, short steps of a trained athlete who gauges them precisely for the jump he intends taking. Eight feet from the oven tops the man shot into the air, his hands poised above his head in the fashion of a diver, and descending swiftly, dropped head first into the trunnel head of an oven that had burned to the sizzling white heat of coke just before it is drawn. For an instant the body clogged the trunnel head, and the legs wriggled as though a desperate effort was being made to squirm through and meet death quickly in the blazing oven-pit. A rush was made for the oven doors by the horrified coke drawers. All there was to show for the man who but a few seconds before had been in life, was a charred mass of flesh not three feet in length. There was nothing about the remains that could serve as a means of identification.

BUT ONE ISSUE.

New York, April 24.—Following is a summary of the replies from 23 Democratic national committeemen to the Journal and Advertiser's questions regarding the campaign issues and candidates:

Anti-imperialism as a leading issue, 21; anti-trusts as a leading issue, 21; money question as a leading issue, 16; anti-militarism as a leading issue, 6.

Chicago platform will be reaffirmed, 20; non-commital as to Chicago platform, three.

Dewey's candidacy not taken seriously, 11; Dewey's candidacy would not hurt Bryan, 12.

Bryan by acclamation, 8; Bryan unanimously on first ballot, 13.

Admiral Schley for vice president, 2; no personal choice for vice president, 16; Cummings, Sulzer, Van Wyck, Williams, Pattison and Daniel (each), 1.

THE LEADING ISSUE.

Concord, N. H., April 24.—Senator William E. Chandler has written a letter to N. B. Bryant, who will preside at the Republican state convention in this city, in which the senator says:

"It seems to me that all differences about other men and other measures should be absolutely thrust aside, and that the great event in America of the closing year of this wonderful century should be the re-election of the President, who will so fittingly represent the national glories which the sailors and soldiers of the Republic achieved in our disinterested war with Spain, which forever liberated from her bloody rule 10,000,000 of helpless victims of her tyranny. With the overwhelming victory next November of McKinley and Roosevelt, you and I can cheerfully rest from the labors we began together in 1856 and have continued to 1900."

TIMBER FIRES.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 24.—Unless a heavy rain speedily visits the Cass Lake region, the fires now raging in the "toppings" will extend to the timber, inflicting losses which will run into the tens of millions of dollars. The fire is confined to the stumpage and boughs, the old cuttings of the past two winters.

Minneapolis log owners are greatly alarmed. Everything is as dry as tinder. M.T. Scanlon, of the Scanlon-Gibson Lumber Company, said that a terrible fire was raging south and west of Cass lake. His advices stated that the citizens are making great efforts for protecting the town. Mr. Scanlon says there has been great loss of property in the region west of Cass lake, and extending back about 25 miles to the west and northwest and probably 50 miles on the southwest. The streams have dried up and everything favors a most disastrous forest fire.

WHEELER'S RESIGNATION.

Montgomery, Ala., April 24.—Governor Johnston has made public a letter from Gen. Joe Wheeler, in which the latter resigns his seat in Congress. It is dated at Washington, April 20, and reviews the circumstances of his service in the Philippines, as covered by General Wheeler's letters from Manila, previously published.

A subsequent mail brought to the governor the following additional letter from General Wheeler:

"Sir:—I forwarded my resignation as a member of Congress to you yesterday. It has been suggested that it might be well if it were accepted to take effect when my successor is elected, as that would enable me to do more in working for the district in the meantime, but that is a matter for your better judgment."

RELIEVE BISHOP MERRILL.

Chicago, April 24.—Stephen M. Merrill, ranking officer of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, may ask to be relieved from the active duties of the Episcopate by the general conference of the church, which convenes at the Auditorium next Wednesday. Failing health and waning bodily strength—Bishop Merrill will be 76 years old in September—are given as the reasons for his retirement.

It is also understood that Bishop Edward G. Andrews, of New York, who is five years older than Dr. Merrill, and

Sits for a Portrait.

New York, April 18.—Admiral Dewey has been giving sittings during the past week for a portrait by the celebrated artist, Chartrand, of Paris, which promises to be the most successful from an artistic standpoint of any yet painted of him. These sittings take place during the day in the room just above the library of his country place. The portrait is a gift to the admiral from a "New York millionaire," who has paid the artist $10,000 for his work. As soon as it is finished, M. Chartrand will begin a portrait of Mrs. Dewey, which is to be a gift from the same munificent friend.

LOSS, TWO MILLIONS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 24.—A special to the Gobe-Democrat from San Antonio, Tex., says: Panuca, Mexico, one of the most important trading towns on the east coast of the republic of Mexico, 60 miles west of the seaport of Tampico, has been entirely destroyed by fire. Panuca is a town of 11,000 persons on the Panuca river. The loss, it is estimated, aggregated $2,225,000.

No fatalities have been reported, but eight men were severely injured through the explosion of a government small arms storehouse.

The fire originated in the $250,000 distillery of Castillo & Co. A mob of peons stole large quantities of aguardiente, a fiery Mexican brandy. In a short time they became violently drunk, and but for the prompt and vigorous action of a company of Mexican infantry would have done much violence to the homeless persons. Panuca was without a fire department, and the flames, fanned by a gale, soon laid the town in ruins.

The Mexican government has taken steps for the relief of the people, many of whom have been carried to Tampico for protection.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Canton, April 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley and party arrived in the city at 10:10 o'clock this morning. In deference to the announcement of the President's friends that he came here for rest from public cares and to look after private business, no public demonstration was arranged. But in spite of this there was a large crowd at the station when the train rolled in, and lusty cheers went up as the President and Mrs. McKinley stepped from the train.

An informal reception committee was also at the station to bid them welcome. The carriages were driven by the most direct route to the M. C. Barbor home, where the party will be entertained during the several days' visit in Canton.

RUSSIA'S NEW ROAD.

Philadelphia, April 18.—E. F. Walker, of this city, and J. H. McCleary, of Richmond, representing prominent capitalists of Philadelphia and Richmond, sailed to-day from New York on the steamship New York for Southampton. They are authorized to pledge bonds for any amount of money necessary to secure the contract for building the projected railroad from St. Petersburg to Odessa, which will traverse more than half the Russian empire from north to south.

The American agents will go to London, where a conference will be held with Russian military officials. They will then proceed to Paris and Berlin for conferences with other Russian officers.

It is understood that the new railroad can not be constructed as a cost less than $90,000,000. Should the contract come to this country the responsible positions in the actual construction of the railroad will be filled by Americans. All heads of departments for the planning and all foremen required for the laying of the railroad will be taken from American offices and workshops, and only American material will be used.

DEWEY'S LETTER.

Washington, April 20.—In reply to a letter from the editor of the Hamilton Democrat, Hamilton, Ohio, relative to a paragraph which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, Admiral Dewey has sent the following communication:

"Washington, April 19, 1900.

"Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., asking if I am correctly reported as saying, 'Well, I'll tell you what a Democrat is: In time of war a Democrat is a damned traitor; in time of peace he is a damned fool.'

"In reply, I have to state that this is one of thousands of lies uttered concerning me, to attempt to contradict all of which would require more time than is at my disposal. However, since you extend the opportunity, it gives me pleasure to state that I have never said or thought of such a thing as the foregoing statement accredited to me. I have a very fond remembrance of thousands and tens of thousands of 'War Democrats,' whom I knew, and who were some of the best fighters this country ever saw.

"Very Truly Yours,

(Signed.) "GEO. DEWEY."

BRIDGING METHODIST CHASM

Cincinnati, April 19.—The breach between Methodists North and Methodists South is being bridged. The clergy and laity of Cincinnati and Covington think the general conference at Chicago should take action looking to union. Amalgamation would give the Methodist Episcopal church almost five million members. When Bishop Andrew married a southern widow owning slaves the general conference of 1844 disapproved his action by suspending a preacher slave owner named Harding. The Methodists of the south then withdrew, and organized a church of their own.

Rev. J. W. Mitchell, of Covington, Ky., said yesterday: "Both branches have made great mistakes. The northern church has established opposition churches in the south, and the church southern has a conference in Illinois. We have now no real difference, and it is time to do away with rival altars."

RIVERA'S LETTER.

Havana, April 21.—The principal topic of conversation in Havana to-day is the letter of General Ruis Rivera, secretary of agriculture, urging a union of political parties and a unanimous demand for absolute independence by the end of 1901. Many Cubans who are opposed to the Democratic Union party are greatly gratified by the course General Rivera has taken. At the same time they express wonder that he should have ventured upon such a step, and the Lucha predicts his enforced resignation. As yet Governor General Wood has done nothing in the matter.

STEEL BRIDGE TRUST.

New York, April 20.—The American Bridge Company, incorporated at Trenton, a few days ago, with a nominal capital of $100,000, which may be increased to $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 shall be 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $40,000,000 common, is said to include most of the prominent steel bridge manufacturing companies of the country. It is reported that J. P. Morgan & Co. are to finance the consolidation, the negotiations for which were started about a year ago.

NO COCK FIGHTING.

Havana, April 20.—Cock fighting will be prohibited throughout the island after June 1 next, under a penalty of $500.

Secures Equal Rights.

New York, April 20.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the bill to secure equal rights to colored children in the public schools and abolishing separate schools.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT.

San Francisco, April 21.—The superintendent of the United States mint at San Francisco has forwarded to the director of the mint at Washington a report showing that the gold and silver product of California for the calendar year 1899 amounted to $15,840,043, of which $15,336,031 was gold and $504,012 silver. The silver is given its commercial value, its coining value being $1,106,573. Compared with 1898, gold decreased $570,447, and silver increased $80,957. Owing to the dry season many mines were shut down.

Receipts of Alaskan gold at mints, assay offices, refineries, smelters, etc., for 1899, were $5,602,012, and silver $229,343—a total of $3,199,844 more than 1898.

Receipts at mints, assay offices, private refineries and smelters for 1899 from the Northwest territory (the Klondike,) were $15,986,627 gold, and $267,390 silver—an increase over the previous year of $5,028,198.

BARREL OF GOLD.

Bridgeton, N. J., April 20.—For several years a barrel containing $40,000, nearly all in gold, was hidden in the cellar of the home of Mrs. Ella Quinn, of Philadelphia. After her death three days ago the fortune-laden barrel was discovered. Mrs. Quinn's estate, valued at $500,000, was divided between her heirs. Six-year-old John Quinn, of this city, inherited $60,000.

For two years previous to her death Mrs. Quinn hinted at a hidden fortune. In one corner of the cellar, amid old hoops and refuse, was found the barrel. It was broken open and the gold coins, in denominations ranging from $1 to $50, rolled in a heap upon the cellar floor.

CARDS AND DANCING.

New York, April 24.—Methodist ministers from the New York conference will go to Chicago next week to urge before the general conference a revision of the rules prohibiting dancing, card playing and theatre-going.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, April 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Formal reduction of $5 per ton in prices of plates and bars and closing of mills by the American Steel and Wire company have filled the week with surprises. In the stock market and in the market for steel and iron products changes have begun, and the end of which cannot well be foreseen.

Apart from the disturbance in speculation there has been produced a measure of distrust regarding prices that are maintained by the great combinations which may, for the present, tend to deter buying. In the iron business the formal reductions were almost wholly anticipated in actual sales. Some urgent and important contracts have been made, including that of New York tunnel, requiring 70,000 tons at prices not stated, but is is known that many others have been deferred until the prospect is clearer.

There is a slightly better demand for hides at Chicago, attributed to their improving condition, but the distribution of boots and shoes does not keep all the factories at work. Some are closed, many more are running part time, and very few of those in operation have orders for a single month. There is no room for doubt that greatly restricted buying has been caused by the high prices asked, which the makers declare unavoidable until prices of leather yield.

Wheat has declined a fraction in price and corn advanced a fraction, both markets being rendered comparatively inactive by certainty that the remaining foreign requirements will be easily met. Atlantic exports in three weeks, flour included, have been 5,796,806 bushels, against 5,622,714 last year, and Pacific exports 2,347,927 bushels, against 1,152,069 last year. The increase in exports of corn continues surprising, in three weeks having been 9,304,792 bushels, against 8,809,746 last year.

Failures for the week have been 184 in the United States, against 184 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 22 last year.

CONDITION OF FARMERS.

C. A. King & Co., of Toledo, in their weekly crop summary, have the following to say of the financial condition of farmers. The condition is based on reports of farmers in 492 counties:

"Farmers are in good financial condition. A large majority are out of debt. Missouri farmers make the poorest showing. Kansas farmers show the greatest improvement. Michigan farmers are only in fair condition, 2,032 say a majority are out of debt; 1,337 say a majority in their section owe a little, and only 323 report a majority hard up. It shows that farmers are better able to market their crops gradually if they feel so disposed. A few years ago they were compelled to sell freely soon after their crops were gathered."

Live Stock Losses.

Denver, Col., April 18.—Reports from the grazing regions indicate that heavy losses of live stock will result from the prolonged rain and snow storm. It is estimated that the losses of sheep in the vicinity of Trinidad alone will aggregate 20,000 head.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., April 23—1:15 p. m.—May liquidation with indifferent cables and a lack of support, forced a weak opening in the market to-day. Liverpool came lower early in the day and Broomhall cabled that the pressure of Argentine wheat in that market influenced the opening. The Chicago market was weak during the early trading and later short covering steadied it somewhat.

C. A. King & Co's spring crop report, based on reports from over 4,000 correspondents, made the condition of Ohio and Indiana wheat very poor. Michigan will be satisfied with half a crop and Ohio and Indiana will have less than half. There will scarcely be enough wheat for bread and seed. Chicago experts, commenting on the report, say the farmers will be obliged to buy seed wheat. There was a little bull news in this report and, taken with the 1,000,000 decrease in the world's visible, steadied the market late in the session.

The May liquidation was forced to a stand still to-day, but it is not over yet by any means. There is plenty of May to be placed yet, but the market is a stubborn one for this line.

Locally, the trade was dull to-day although wheat closed a fraction higher. The local receipts were light, not a car of wheat was inspected to-day.

Corn is still dull. There is none moving in this market, and, according to reports, there will have to be a big change before it will move. Local receipts were 17 cars, and the primary receipts were 280,000, compared with 290,000 a year ago. Liverpool closed ⅛c to ⅜c lower on corn, but the close was firm, and there is a scarcity of spot corn in that market.

Cash corn is firm here, and May is steady at yesterday's prices.

Oats are holding steady, though weak, and likely to break at any time. Rye is unsettled and lower to-day.

Clover seed is having a hard time lately. The price broke again to-day, old prime going to $4.70, and October to $4.97½. Trade was fairly brisk, but the sales were small, as there is not much in the market.

The receipts were 200 bags, against 44 last year, and the shipments were 490 bags, against 240 last year.

Quotations to-day were:

Corn—Cash, 40½c; May, 39½c; No. 3 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 yellow, 41½c; No. 3 yellow, 41c.

Oats—Cash, 24½c; May, 23¾c; No. 2 white, 27c; No. 3 white, 26c.

Rye—Cash, 57½c.

Clover seed — Old prime, $4.70; new prime, $5.00; April, $5.00; October, $4.97½; No. 2, $4.10 to $4.40; rejected, $3.90.

At Chicago.

During the forepart of to-day's session on the Board of Trade the grain markets were quiet but steady, provisions easier.

The firmness of corn and the steadiness of Liverpool in the face of the decline here yesterday were factors in wheat at the beginning which was a shade over yesterday, May at 64⅞c and July 66⅛@66¼c. Scalpers were sellers on the strength of the fall of rain in places where it was needed, and commission houses were fair buyers, about evening things. There was a little liquidation of May early, the spread between that option and July widening to 1⅞. Fluctuations were very narrow, May managing to touch 65c and July 66½@66⅝c. Local receipts were 65 cars none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 364 cars against 271 last week and 188 a year ago.

The corn market was quiet but strong. Liverpool showed ¼@⅜d. advance. Receipts were light and country offerings small. Shorts covered at the opening, but as the market did not advance, sold later.

Commission houses did little, and fluctuations early were very narrow. Local receipts were 279 cars. May opened ⅛@⅜ up at 38 to 38¼, and July ⅛@⅜ better at 39⅛ to 39⅜, advancing to 39½.

The oats market was steady with other grains, but quiet, scalpers selling some and shippers buying. Receipts were 173 cars. May opened unchanged at 22⅝@ touched 22⅞ and railied early to 22⅞; July opened ⅛ down at 22⅞, and advanced to 23.

The provisions market opened higher, despite easier hogs, helped some by the corn strength, but sold off shortly afterward. Packers were buyers of lard ribs. May pork opened 10c higher at $12.55 and sold off to $12.52½; May lard began the session 5c higher at $6.97½, and declined to $6.87½; July unchanged to 5c higher at $7.02½@7.05, easing to $6.97½. July ribs opened a shade up at $6.90@6.92½, advanced to $6.95, and then reacted to $6.85@87½. A sale of May ribs in which there was almost nothing doing early was made at $6.85 at 11 o'clock.

Minneapolis, April 24.—Wheat closed a fraction higher to-day. The price has been steady during the week. The quotations are:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	63¾	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞-¾
July	65⅛	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜

FINANCIAL.

New York, April 24.—Wall street.—Prices on Americans rose in the London market this morning and there was sympathetic response at the opening here. Gains were quite uniform throughout the list, but were confined to fractions in all cases. Sugar, after hardening a shade, ran off below last night's close.

Profit-taking interfered with the progress of the upward movement, and losses of over a point resulted in Sugar, the Steel and Wires and Reading first preferred, and of a large fraction in other active stocks. Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie was in good demand and rose 2 points. At 11 o'clock the market became steady and quiet.

Stocks were sold rather freely after 11 o'clock, but the reaction brought a buying demand and prices rose strongly. The recovery did not lift any of the leading stocks to the earlier high level, except Steel & Wire, People's Gas and Brooklyn Transit. Bonds showed no decisive tone. A feature was the confident buying of Western, New York & Pennsylvania general mortgage bonds, which improved almost five points.

Money on call nominally at 2@2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88½@¾ for demand, and at $4.84½@¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.89. Commercial bills, $4.84@¼. Silver certificates, 60½@61½. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Manhattan	93¾	94⅛	93	93½
Missouri Pacific	57⅛	57⅝	55⅞	56⅝
Missouri K. & T.	36	36⅛	36	
Nor. Pacific	58⅛	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜
Nor. Pacific pfd	76⅝	76⅝	76	76⅛
New York Cen	134½	134½	133⅞	133⅞
Nor. & Western	78⅛	78⅜	78	78⅛
Ont. & Western	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
Pennsylvania	135⅝	136⅛	134½	135
Pacific Mail	33			
Cont. Tobacco	29⅞	29⅞	29	29½
Col. Fuel	42	42	40¾	41⅝
Ches. & Ohio	31⅜	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞
Federal Steel	41⅞	42⅛	41	41⅞
Federal Steel pfd	69⅞	70⅛	69⅞	70
General Electric	138	138	137	138
Glucose	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
Hocking	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40
Hocking, pfd	66⅛	66⅛	66	66⅛
Jersey Central	121	121	118¾	119½
Louis. & Nash.	82⅝	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝
Leather	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
Am. Cotton Oil	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
Am. Tobacco	103⅝	103⅝	102⅛	102⅝
Am. Steel Wire	78⅝	80	78⅞	80
Am. Steel Wire, com	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Am. Sugar Refining	108⅛	110⅛	104⅞	109⅞
Atchison	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
Atchison, pfd	69⅞	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	84⅞	85⅛	80⅞	82
B. R. T.	74⅝	75⅛	73⅞	74
Burlington	126	126⅛	124⅞	125⅜
C. I. L.	28⅞	28⅞	25	27
People's Gas Co.	103⅝	104⅛	102⅛	104⅛
Reading	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
Reading 1st pfd.	61⅛	61⅞	58⅞	59⅞
Rep. S. & I. Co.	18⅛	18⅛	18	
So. Ry. pfd.	58	58⅛	56⅞	57⅞
St. Paul	119⅞	120⅛	118⅞	119
South. Pacific	37⅜	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	84⅛	84⅛	82⅞	83⅞
Union Pacific	56⅞	56⅞	55⅞	56⅛
Un. Pacific pfd.	75⅛	75⅛	74⅞	
Wabash pfd.	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	
Western Union	81⅞	81⅞	81	
W. L. E.	28⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛

Last loan 2½ per cent.

Government Bonds.

New York, April 24.—Government bonds weak.

U. S. refunding 2's, when issued	102⅝
U. S. 2's, registered	99½
U. S. 3's registered	108⅛
U. S. 3's, coupon	109⅛
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134
U. S. 4's coupon	134
U. S. 4's (old) registered	114
U. S. 4's coupon	114
U. S. 5's registered	112⅝
U. S. 5's coupon	113½

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., April 24.—The butter price remains firm this week. The Elgin market is steady, and the price yesterday was unchanged. Eggs are in good demand. The receipts are light and most of the eggs are shipped to storage at once. The produce market will show little change for the coming week.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 16 to 18c; fancy creamery, firsts, 19c; seconds, 17c.

Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11c.

Eggs—10c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—per lb., 2½c.

Onions—Per bu., 25@50c.

Carrots—Per bu., 30c.

Rutabagas—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 30c.

Parsnips—Per bu., 70c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40@50c; sweet potatoes, per bu., $1.25.

Celery—Per doz stalks, 80@90c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12c.

Beans—Per bu., $2.15@2.50.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Oyster plant—Per doz., 25@30c.

FRUITS.

Apples—Per bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50.

Oranges—Good quality, per box, $2.25@2.25.

Lemons, Per box, $2.50@3.50.

Cranberries—Per bu., $3.25@3.50.

Strawberries—Per qt., 30@32c.

POULTRY AND DRESSED MEAT.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, young, 11@12c; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 6½c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10c; geese, 6½c; ducks, 9@10c.

Dressed Meats, wholesale—Hogs, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 7@8c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.50; short clear, $13.50; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 12c; light hams, per lb., 12½c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50, retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 57c.

Buckwheat flour—Eastern, $5 per bb.

Mill Feed—Middlings, f. o. b., per ton, $15.50; screenings, $16.00; bran, f. o. b., in bulk, $16.00; mixed feed, f. o. b., in bulk, $14.50; coarse meal, per ton, $15.00; chopped feed, No. 1, $16.00, No. 2, $15.00 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.

May—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@$12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 lbs.; in car lots, $5.00@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.60, according to quality.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 7c; No. 2's and bulls, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 9c; kip, No. 1, 8½c; No. 2, 6c. Cured hides—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 8½c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2, 10c; sheep pelts, 50c@$1.20; horse hides, $2.50@3.25.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@90c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., 7c.

Beeswax—Lb., 22@25c.

Tallow—Lb., 4½@4¾c.

OILS AND TURPENTINE.

Linseed Oil—Single bls., per gallon, raw, 65c; boiled, 66c.

Turpentine—53½c.

Season of 1900

The Toledo Blade's Bicycle Bargain

A $30.00 bicycle for... **$20.00**

You can not afford to risk your life by riding a cheap made, out of date wheel when you can buy an up-to-date 1900 model, fully guaranteed bicycle for only $20.00.

Briefly Described:

Frame (men's) 22 inches, option 24 inches; (ladies') 22 inches, option 20 inches.

Wheels, 28 inches.

Rims—Hard maple, V-shaped.

Cranks, 2-piece.

Gear, men's, 78 (25 and 9), 81 (26 and 9), 75 (24 and 9), 84 (24 and 8). Ladies', 68 (22 and 9), 73 (21 and 8).

Handlebars — Pope's adjustable (no extra charge).

Tires—Kokomo Oxford.

FULLY GUARANTEED

Until January 1st, 1901.

Finish—Ebony black enamel, gold stripes; option, tan, antique brown and green, neatly striped.

This offer will only continue a short time, as owing to the steady advance in material, the factory will not agree to furnish this make of wheel at same price after June 1st. Therefore, if you want a RELIABLE wheel at a LOW price, you should get your order in early.

Remit by N. Y. draft, post-office order, express order or registered letter.

Wheels shipped by freight unless ordered by express. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New York Produce.

New York, April 24.—Butter—Receipts, 8,877 packages; market firm; western creamery, 15½@18c; factory, 13@14½c. New cheese—Receipts, 2,811 packages; market steady; fancy, large, white, 11½c; fancy, large, colored, 11¼@11½c; fancy, small, white, 10½@11c; fancy, small, colored, 10⅞@11c. Eggs—Receipts, 20,288 packages; market steady; storage western at mark, 12½@13c; regular packing, 12@12½c at mark; southern at mark, 11@12½c. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steady; fair refining, 3 15-16c; centrifugal 96 degrees test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c; refined steady; crushed, $5.55; powdered, $5.25; granulated, $5.15. Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; steers, steady to strong; active; butcher stock, slow. Good to prime steers, $4.85@5.85; poor to medium, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.90; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.25@4.90; canners, $2.00@2.75; bulls, $2.70@4.70; calves, weak, 25c lower, $4.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@5.25; Texas bulls, $3.25@4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; to-morrow, 24,000; left over, 7,881. Slow, top, $5.57½; mixed and butchers, $5.30@5.55; good to choice, heavy, $5.45@5.57½; rough, heavy, $5.30@5.40; light, $5.20@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.40@5.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 24.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market dull. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market 5c lower; pigs, $5.25; Yorkers, $5.50@5.60; mediums, $5.65@5.70; heavy, $5.70@5.75. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., April 24.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade:)

Hogs—Receipts, 21 cars; market lower. Mediums and heavies, $5.60; yorkers and lights, $5.45@5.50; pigs, $5.00@5.10; stags and roughs, $4.00@5.25. Closing, quiet.

COTTON.

New York, April 24.—The market opened steady with prices unchanged to 6 points higher on light local and foreign buying, prompted by an unexpected advance in summer months in Liverpool. Local shorts and Wall street were moderate buyers of the near and early fall positions, following the call which denand served to prevent a reaction. The flood situation in portions of the central belt, however, was a most alarming factor. Planters complained of inundated cotton lands and washed-out fields with farm buildings and implements swept completely away in some instances. Texas crop accounts were satisfactory in the main though vague as to the acreage actual and prospective. Some increase in receipts was reported in the interior and at the ports. Local traders expressed a desire to withdraw from the market so far as present crop positions were concerned and to take a new start in the fall and winter months. New Orleans sold August during the forenoon; scalpers trimmed for a reaction.

Cotton futures opened steady. April, $9.37; May, $9.37; June, $9.36; July, $9.3_; August, $9.23; September, $8.45; October, $8.21; November, $8.04; December, $8.0_; January, $8.05; February offered $8.0_; March $8.11.

WOOL MARKET.

Boston, April 23.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market:

"The market is more active and indications point to a healthy reaction. The American Woolen Co. has been buying, followed by some of the larger mills, and in spite of the holiday, a fair week's business has been done. Quarter blood wools of all varieties are highly active and are becoming scarce. Irish wool, as well as American of this grade, has sold freely. A number of motley job lots of old wool have been cleaned out and the market is much more cheerful.

"The sales for the week were 3,007,000 pounds domestic and 468,000 pounds foreign, a total of 3,475,000 pounds for this week, against a total of 2,645,000 pounds last week, and a total of 5,342,000 pounds the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show a decrease of 2,000 bales domestic and an increase of 41,521 bales foreign, against last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 3,255,200 pounds domestic and 5,370,300 pounds of foreign."

The price of Ohio wool is:

XX, etc.	36 @37	⅜ blood comb	32	@34
X	33 @34	¼ blood comb	24	[illegible]
Unmer'table	26 @27	Coarse comb	29	[illegible]
Fine unw'd	25 @26	¼ blood comb	31	[illegible]
Fine Delaine	38 @	⅜ blood comb	31	[illegible]
½ bl'd comb	34 @35	¼ blood comb		@33

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, April 24.—The following are revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Oil Markets.

Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Tiona	[illegible]
Barnesville	[illegible]
Corning	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]
North Lima	[illegible]
South Lima	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]